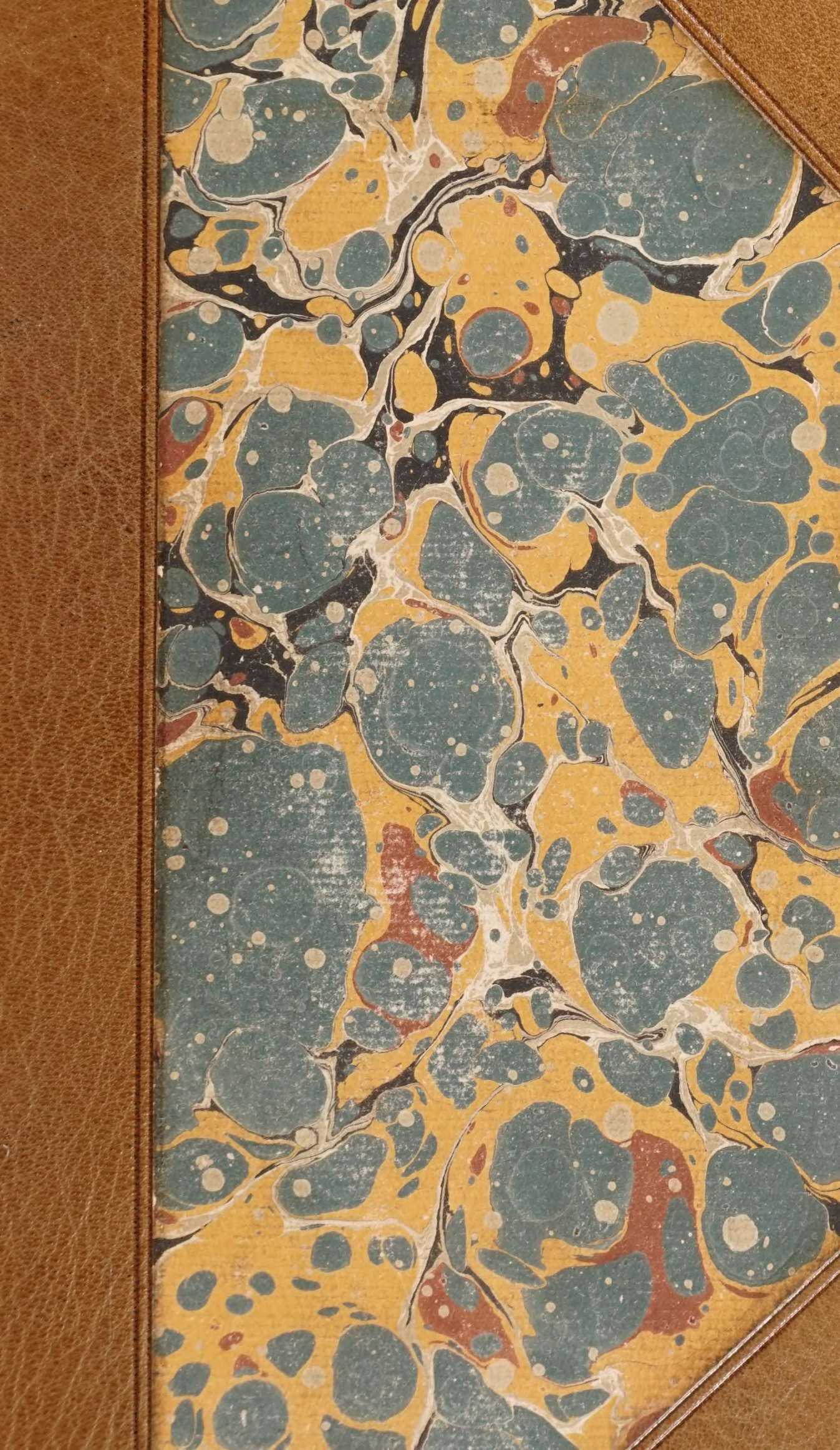




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DIARY

OF THE

REV. JOHN WARD, A.M.,

VICAR OF STRATFORD UPON-AVON.

DIARY

OF THE

REV. JOHN WARD, A.M.,

VICAR OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,

EXTENDING FROM 1648 TO 1679.

FROM THE ORIGINAL MSS. PRESERVED IN THE LIBRARY OF
THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ARRANGED BY

CHARLES SEVERN, M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN LONDON, REGISTRAR TO THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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TO
THE PRESIDENT,
VICE-PRESIDENTS, TREASURER, LIBRARIAN,
AND
MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN,

To you, with great respect, I dedicate this volume, availing myself of the opportunity thus afforded, to offer my sincere thanks for the kind and honourable manner in which you have been pleased to commit the treasures of your invaluable library to my care. To your liberal permission I owe the power of sub-

mitting the Rev. J. Ward's manuscripts to the public; and I acknowledge the obligation with sentiments of esteem and gratitude. Should I, by humble but persevering efforts, be enabled to advance the interests of your venerable and distinguished Society, it would afford me singular, heartfelt, and unmingled pleasure.

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES SEVERN.

Bolt Court,

Fleet Street.

P R E F A C E.

HAVING been appointed Registrar to the Medical Society of London, it became my most agreeable duty to investigate the state and examine the contents of its most valuable, unique, and extensive library. In this somewhat laborious, though exceedingly pleasant task, which I could only continue during the intervals of professional employment, I was cheered by the hope of meeting with some valuable records, memorials, or documents, among its ancient manuscripts or printed books, which might possibly have escaped the notice of my predecessors. In this matter, my hands

were greatly strengthened, and my efforts aided by the kind and steady co-operation of the Honorary Librarian, W. C. Dendy, Esq., to whose exertions the Society as a body, and myself individually, are so much indebted.

On examining the third press in the library, my attention was at once arrested by finding (in excellent preservation) a series of seventeen duodecimo volumes, in the original binding, carefully and legibly written, which proved to be genuine common-place books, extending from 1648 to 1679, a portion of time fraught with intense interest to the historian, the practitioner of medicine, the student, and the philosopher. The fire of London, the plague, and the restoration of the second Charles—the names of Milton, Dryden, Cowley, and Boyle among poets and philosophers—of Harvey, Sydenham, Clayton, Mayerne, Willis, and

Bates among physicians, at once occurred to my mind, and I resolved, before opening another volume, to examine minutely the contents of these interesting manuscripts, in the earnest hope of discovering some new and authentic information relative to these circumstances and individuals. On finishing the perusal of the first volume of the series, (as arranged in the library, without regard to chronological order,) containing remarks on theological, medical, and controversial subjects, with formulæ for the preparation of remedies, I was delighted to find that, in the last entry in the book, the writer had finished it “att Mr. Brooks his house, Stratford-uppon-Avon, April 25, 1663.” This at once concentrated all my thoughts and anxieties, and directed them to one “clarum et venerabile nomen,” the honoured name of Shakspeare, respecting whose personal history

few, if any, undoubted particulars are known, and whose resources and final illness have been, for want of the information exclusively confined to the shelves of the society's library, either wholly unknown, or misrepresented. The eagerness of my search for intelligence on this engrossing subject will be readily appreciated by all who have been enchanted with the magic of his poetical creations, and who have treasured in their hearts the noble sentiments, which (though, perhaps, unconsciously to themselves) have inspired them with kind and benignant feelings towards their fellow beings, and exalted them above all base and selfish considerations. If, among the varied contents of these volumes, I could obtain any memoranda which, in the slightest degree, tended to the elucidation of subjects so deeply interesting, not only to the English nation, but

to the world at large, I felt that my efforts would be amply repaid, and that I should succeed in acquiring that information for which literary men in all ages, subsequent to the time of Shakspeare, have diligently sought in vain. The great precision of the writer, his character as a clergyman of the Church of England, his candour in speaking of those glorious reformers, whose religion and politics must have differed so widely from his own, and the absence of all party feeling and harsh asperity which marks his manner of noticing the honest and devoted republicans, were to my mind convincing proofs that thorough dependence might be placed on an individual of so much learning, observation, and Christian candour. In this, to me, I confess, very anxious search, I was fortunately not entirely disappointed ; and though the notices of Shakspeare made by Mr. Ward are, alas !

very few and brief, as they supply information at once novel, interesting, and of strict authenticity, they are of great value.

Having carefully transcribed these memorials, I lost no time in communicating them by letter to the respected President of the Medical Society, and to the Honorary Librarian, Mr. Dendy, a gentleman highly qualified to appreciate the worth of whatever relates to the history of our literature in general, with which, as well as with that of the profession, he is perfectly familiar. To him, indeed, the Society might with reason look for the publication of these records; and he would have presented them to the world in a manner far more suitable to their value, and to the dignity of the Medical Society, than the unknown individual to whom the learned and intelligent Council have been pleased to commit the task.

I had resolved, however, not to shrink from the attempt to fulfil, as well as I was able, this or any other duties to which the Society, in their judgment, might deem me competent; and the work, in which I am fully aware many imperfections may be discovered, has been completed amidst the incessant and unavoidable interruptions of professional engagements.

It may be, perhaps, matter of surprise that no more extensive collection of Mr. Ward's Memoranda has been selected for publication; but when it is remembered that the bulk of these records consists of abstracts from authors well known to the antiquary, or relates to obsolete processes, then employed for the preparation of various chemical and pharmaceutical remedies, at the present day totally uninteresting to the general reader, and more accurately and circumstantially detailed in contemporary phar-

manuscripts and printed books, it will be evident that the chief labour has been to select only such matters as have hitherto been, if known at all, very imperfectly known, and to give the world such particular anecdotes as would prove interesting both to the professional and general reader.

Although the details of these superseded and forgotten formulæ are in themselves of no value whatever, they are, nevertheless, incidental evidences of the authenticity of these manuscripts, and would remove from the mind of the most sceptical antiquary all doubt of their genuineness. They are vouchers of the truth and identity of the writer, and witnesses of the period at which they were written.

The discovery of the memoranda made by Mr. Ward respecting Shakspeare will, I hope, induce those who have ancient documents, to

institute a most careful investigation of their contents. There can be little doubt that extensive collections are in existence, illustrative of Shakspeare's life, and possibly among these are some of his unprinted works.

From the very scanty notices preserved by Mr. Ward in his Diary, and from his recorded appreciation of Shakspeare's excellence as a dramatic poet, there are sufficient grounds for believing that the learned diarist made far more extended collections on this interesting subject.

Amongst papers that are of the greatest authenticity, and must carry preponderating weight, next to those of Shakspeare and his family, are evidently the manuscripts of Mr. Ward, a resident in the town, the clergyman of the parish, living in habits of intimacy with, and in attendance as a medical practitioner on Shakspeare's immediate descendants. The

Cloptons, Lucys, and Combes are also among those with whom he appears to have been on terms of intimacy; to him, therefore, I cannot but hope the world will hereafter owe a far more circumstantial detail concerning Shakspeare's life, than is contained in the very few particulars recorded in his *Diary*.

At the time of Henrietta Maria's visit and sojourn at New Place, many of Shakspeare's papers, letters, and, perhaps, unprinted works must have been preserved, and in the possession of Mrs. Hall, who was then living in the house with her daughter and son-in-law, Nash; and it is by no means improbable that she imparted at least a portion of these papers to the Queen, or to her officers, among whom were, doubtless, some who could appreciate their value, especially as the performance of his most popular plays, and the publication of two editions of his

works, had widely disseminated the knowledge, and ensured the public admiration of his genius. The disastrous events which succeeded, and the total rout of the Royalist forces at Naseby, where the King's papers were taken by the Republican troops, who probably would destroy all such as did not relate to the despotic schemes of Charles and his adherents, may account for the dispersion and loss of these and many other valuable documents.

Although I am fully aware that many of the Republican party could appreciate the high and transcendant genius of Shakspeare, it is no less certain that the ignorant and illiterate portion of Fairfax's and Cromwell's army would deem it a sacred duty to destroy every paper which they (in common with modern fanatics) would regard as inimical to the cause of religion; their besotted zeal, it may be very readily sup-

posed, was likely to occasion the destruction of as large a portion of dramatic literature as they could seize upon ; and if with the King's cabinet, containing his most secret letters, any of Shakspeare's manuscripts fell into their hands, fanatical spirits would doom such precious records to destruction, as " the devil's books, only fit to be read in Satan's own synagogue."

Supposing that Henrietta Maria, or any individual of the exiled Court, retained memorials of Shakspeare in their own possession, and carried them abroad, probably a diligent search among the records and manuscripts preserved either in public or private libraries in the neighbourhood of their places of exile, would be successful. Being written in the English language, there is more reason to believe them, (if in existence on the Continent,) undiscovered and unread, than still hidden in our own country,

where so much public attention has been directed to this subject ; and to prove how futilely, we need only notice the very scanty additions made to Rowe's biography of Shakspeare, by the numerous writers who have followed him during the last century. A single paragraph of the confessedly scanty records of Mr. Ward is more genuine, important, and exact than the crude conjectures and vague suppositions of a host of critics, antiquaries, and biographers.

In the absence of all documents of a date so near the time of Shakspeare as those of the Reverend Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, his Diary must be deemed the most credible authority yet published, as it is the only record extant of the income enjoyed by the Poet while living, and of the illness which terminated his existence.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF
THE LIFE
OF
THE REV. J. WARD, A.M.

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WHEN an individual is brought into public notice as a hoarder of facts, a retailer of the sayings and doings of other men, and a recorder of the treasures of his own thoughts, it is usual, and perhaps very natural and proper, to inquire, as far as may be, into his family, station, associations, habits, and avocations. On learning what these have been, we are certainly better able to judge of the credence due to his testimony, and of the value of his statements. This feeling induced me to seek out, with indefatigable purpose, all that could be learned at this

remote period concerning the interesting writer of the manuscripts now published. After a most diligent and anxious search amongst old and authentic records, I find that the Rev. John Ward, A.M., was born at Spratton, in Northamptonshire, anno 1629. His father was John, the second son of Mr. Daniel Ward, of Houghton-Parva, by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Pargeter, Esq. It appears that the grandfather of Mr. Ward must have possessed considerable property, as at his death, which took place in the second year of King Charles the First, anno 1627, he left fifteen messuages, five cottages, and thirty-three virgates of arable, pasture, and meadow land, in Houghton,* Stoke-Albany, and Wilbarston.

* The estate and manor of Houghton Parva Mr. Daniel Ward purchased, at the beginning of the reign of Charles I., of Lord Zouche, in whose family it had been from the time of King Edward I. His lands at Stoke Albany and Wilbarston he purchased of Lord Danvers. He left three sons and three daughters. In Bridge's "History of Northamptonshire," I find that William Ward, Esq., of Houghton Parva, held the manor of that place, and paid suit and service to

John, the second son, father of the writer of these manuscripts, probably lived in retirement till the civil wars commenced, when we find him taking an active, though not indeed a distinguished part in the army of the Royalists, and giving his humble testimony that a country life is ever the best school for those who may be called upon to serve their brethren as warriors, statesmen, or heroes; a proof that undisturbed reflection strengthens the human mind. Remote from the agitation which business and public engagements, with their noise and bustle, must ever create, the mind acquires a dignity of judgment, and an acuteness of perception, with respect to the movements of the world, by which it is strengthened for steady exertion and fitted for activity, when activity and exertion are most needed. John Ward, the father of the vicar of Stratford, was made lieutenant in Colonel Appleyard's regiment of foot,

Lord Brook's court at Wellingborough at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

and was present at the battle of Naseby, where he was taken prisoner by the victorious republican troops, who were under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax, and of Cromwell as lieutenant-general. Six thousand others, many of whom were Cavaliers of high rank, shared his fate in that day, which was so utterly disastrous to the royal cause.

This fact is confirmed by the name of Ward, with his rank, appearing in the list of prisoners published by the Republicans,* as well as in the "*Mercurius Aulicus*," June, 1645, now in the British Museum.

I regret that I have been unable to collect more particulars respecting the father of Mr. Ward, though the writer of the manuscripts alludes to his mother,† and speaks of having

* "Three letters from the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fairfax and lieutenant-generall Cromwell, wherein all the parts of a great victory obtained by our forces against his Majesties' is fully related, with a list of the officers taken prisoners. Printed by J. Wright, at the King's Head, Old Bailey." No date, but evidently June, 1645.—Bibl. Reg. in Mus. Brit.

† "Remember," says Mr. Ward, "that I demaund of my

“given an unkle,” with whom it appears the old lady lived, “satisfaction for her dyet.” He does not mention his father, except in speaking of “Nazeby fight,” hence we may infer that his paternal ancestor died young. Mr. Ward observes that “one Mr. Catton, of Kilworth, occasioned my father’s imprisonment at Naseby fight.”

From the earliest ages, when the ancients traced the art of medicine to the gods, and the priests of Egypt mingled charms and incantations with their remedies, ignorance has ever sought to combine religion with physic; and amongst all barbarous untaught nations, priests or conjurors are the only physicians. In proportion as knowledge advances, imposition and priestcraft vanish, and the two professions of religion and medicine become finally separated. With regard to this subject, it is curious to observe, that even so late as in the seventeenth

unkle an acquittance for the satisfaction hee hath had for my mother’s dyet.”—MSS. 1665, in the library of the Medical Society of London.

century in England, it was common to blend these two very dissimilar pursuits.

Mr. Ward took his degree of M.A. at Oxford in the year 1652. He says, "I was presented M^r of Arts, about the year 1652, in Easter terme; Anthony Ratcliffe, and Philip Gerard, and Mr. Temple with us."

While a student of divinity he evidently devoted much time to the literature of our profession, and though it does not appear that he attended lectures on medical science, (if any were then delivered at the University,) he associated with the resident practitioners, and from them obtained much valuable practical information in his favorite pursuit, which shows how much he delighted in its acquirement. He frequently mentions Dr. Willis, Dr. Bate, and "one Stephen Toone," at whose house he seems to have lodged, and from whom he learned the various processes of pharmacy; he also alludes to Bobart, who then had charge of "the physick garden" at Oxford, and who gave him some

instruction in the plants of the materia medica.

Mr. Ward, after taking the degree of A.M. at Oxford, came to London, and lodged at the Bell, in Aldersgate Street, “to be near Barber Chyrurgeons’ Hall,” in Monkwell Street, at that time the only place in London where public anatomical lectures were delivered. The following extracts from his notes prove that he attended these lectures:—“Feb. 26, 1661. I was at Barber Chirurgeons’ Hall, where I saw Dr. Scarborough’s picture, and in the theatre there are skeletons, and one statue there is resembling the muscles. One skeleton there is over the table, to let down for inspection in time of dissection. Dr. Scarborough had a wooden man, wherein the muscles, with all their motions, were represented; itt cost him ten pounds; hee brought itt to an anatomie one day, and itt was stolen from him; he declared in open hall that iff any man could help him to itt again hee would give him five pounds. Dr. Terne should

have read, but he was sick.* There are but two anatomies in a year at Barber Chirurgeons' Hall, besides private ones."

As early as the time of the first Ptolemy we trace the dawn of a great era in the history of anatomy. The professors of the Alexandrian school were perhaps the first men authorized to dissect human bodies. The accounts of Herophilus having dissected seven hundred human subjects, and of Erasistratus joining him in the inhuman and almost incredible barbarity of opening and anatomising living human beings, for the purpose of finding out the secret springs of life, are probably fabulous tales, belonging to an age of wild and fanciful exaggeration, when ignorance and superstition sought to maintain their ascendancy by the aid of popular fiction and vulgar prejudice. In the comparatively latter days of the seventeenth century, in our

* "Sick," an emphatic word, anciently used to describe that weary languishing state of discomfort which moderns but faintly express by its tamer substitute "ill."

own country, it is curious to mark the slow progression of science, when the solitary skeleton and "wooden man" were the means by which Dr. Scarborough, the popular lecturer of the day, elucidated his subject. The latter must have been a most unsatisfactory substitute for the exquisitely beautiful developement of the "fearfully and wonderfully" constructed human form. It is somewhat amusing to mark the anxiety evinced by the learned professor for the recovery (when stolen) of a puppet which, for any really available purpose of anatomical demonstration, must have been about as useless as an infant's doll.

"Remember," Mr. Ward continues, "that I studie such diseases as are peculiar to women, and also to children, and furnish myself, so as to bee readie att them when I come into the country."

A little further on he states, that "two anatomical lectures were read by Dr. Terne, the one on the heart and midriff, the other on the head, at Barber Chyrurgeons' Hall."

Mr. Ward, while in London, associated much with apothecaries and chemists, and personally investigated their processes and modes of preparing medicines, which he has very minutely recorded. From February, 1661, till 1662, the period of his settling at Stratford-upon-Avon, he employed his time in collecting information which might serve to render him qualified to practise medicine when he had obtained a living in the country ; a combination of the two professions in one individual being, at that era, not unusual ; the bishop of the diocese possessing the power of granting to the clergy licences to practise medicine, as well as to evangelize their flocks. He had, it appears, at one time entertained some idea of procuring a degree in medicine. He says, “ Mr. Burnet had a letter out of the Low Countries of the charge of a doctor’s degree, which is at Leyden about sixteen pounds, besides feasting the professors ; at Angers, in France, not above nine pounds, and feasting not necessary neither.” We are at a

loss to account for the superior conviviality and extra charges of the learned professors at Leyden, unless on the ground of their having had wider practice in medicine and joviality than their more moderate French brethren.

“May, 1661. Remember that I doe two things ; inquire whether a man may get of the archbishop a licence to practise per totam Angliam ; 2. enquire for the apothecarie att the Old Stairs, Wapping, or Blackwall.” And shortly after : “ I read Wingate’s Abridgement of the Statutes, and find a bishop may licens in his dioces, but not the archbishop throughout England.” These curious notices refer to the licences then granted by the bishops to those who were qualified to practise medicine, a privilege now nearly obsolete, though not entirely given up. The following also relates to the same subject : “ Mr. Burnet said of Mr. Francis his licens, that itt must bee renewed every year ; the apparitor would dunne him else, that his father never was nor never would

be doctor ; and the apparitor used constantly to ply him, but he laughed him out of itt.” “ A licens granted to practise by Dr. Chaworth to Mr. Francis throughout the archbishop’s province, itt did not cost him full out 30s. ; there were some clauses in itt, as ‘quandiu se bene gesserit,’ and ‘according to the laws of England,’ but I suppose itt was the proper form which is used in such a case.” This was the licence which Mr. Ward probably obtained, and, having done so, after acquiring in London a knowledge of anatomy, chemistry, and the various sciences connected with medicine, he says, “ May 4th, 1661 ; I saw Mr. Giles, of Lincoln’s Inne, who deals much in spirituall livings ;” and shortly after, “ I was at Waltham Abbey and Kingston-uppon-Thames, to enquire after a settlement, but all to no purpose. Dr. Bates* lives

* Dr. George Bate was an eminent physician, and was born at Maid’s Morton, in Buckinghamshire, anno 1608. He was licensed to practise in the year 1629, and practised chiefly at Oxford, among the Puritans. In 1637 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and became so eminent that when King Charles the First kept his court at Oxford, he was his prin-

at a country house near Kingston-upon-Thames. I saw an apothecarie making a syrup of snailshells, for a friend or patient of Dr. Bates his; some part of itt would not passe through a philtre, though extreme porous. Hee (the apothecarie) showed mee a piece of bone, taken by trepan out of the skull of a man; he was a very ingenious man, and used me very civilly."

There is an original simplicity in these records (made at an age when the hopes of men usually expand into a fair landscape of promise, utility, and pleasure) which proves the writer to have been a man of reflection. Modest, humble,

chief physician. When the king's affairs declined, Dr. Bate came to London, and accommodated himself so well to the times, that he became physician to the Charter-House, fellow of the College of Physicians, and principal physician to Oliver Cromwell. On the Restoration, he got again into favour with the Royalists, and was made principal physician to Charles the Second, and fellow of the Royal Society, and this (we are told by Wood) was owing to a report, raised on purpose by his friends, that he had given the Protector a dose that hastened his death. Dr. Bate wrote in Latin an account of the late commotions in England, and some other pieces, and died at his house in Hatton Garden. He was buried at Kingston-upon-Thames.

and retiring, he refrains from giving utterance to the sanguine expectations which even his calm and philosophical mind most probably entertained.

Mr. Ward was appointed to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon in the year 1662 by King Charles the Second; the preceding vicar, Mr. Alexander Bean,* who had been appointed by the Cromwell party, having been removed at the Restoration. The vicarage is not large, and the stipend now received in lieu of small tithes is only £105 per annum, with a good parsonage house. We find by his manuscripts that he became immediately engaged in medical practice; and his papers show that he was no less versed in the literature of the profession, than in writings on theological subjects.

After Mr. Ward's appointment to the vicarage, he continued a student, and added to his classical acquirements, an acquaintance with other branches of literature not usually included

* Wheler's History and Antiquities of Stratford-upon-Avon.

in the studies of the clergy. He expresses his resolution to “ studie Arabick and Saxon, with a further perfection in the Hebrew tongue.”

His memoranda present a more lively, interesting, and exact picture of the state of medical practice, and of the method of performing surgical operations, than can be collected from works printed at the time. He probably never appeared before the world as an author, though his intention to publish is thus mentioned, in an entry made anno 1664: “Remember that I make a comparison betwixt the bodie of man and the world, and the actions and properties of either ; and iff I bring itt to anie head, to print itt.” We do not find that the vicar ever brought his book to any head : from the subject he had chosen, it is probable that it would have been learned, philosophical, and amusing ; and, should the manuscript be discovered at the present day, it would be highly interesting.

The effect of time and proximity on human judgment with regard to contemporaries, is aptly

illustrated by the scantiness of Mr. Ward's records of that divinely-gifted being, whose name has immortalized the obscure village where he dwelt, and whose simple tomb had so recently invested the humble roof of its rude church with a halo of splendour and fame unknown to the proudest mausoleum that earthly wealth, or human pride, ever piled over the ashes of mortal grandeur. With unavailing regret we perceive how numerous, varied, and precious our memorials might have been in these volumes, but for the strange and almost universal sentiment which prevents men from appreciating the talents of those with whom they hold familiar intercourse. "His father and mother are with us, and his brethren we know," is the language of envious mediocrity, ever prone to treat the genius it can neither understand nor value with insulting disregard.

Many a priceless gem must also have been scattered, forgotten, and lost, amidst the rude, but useful and engrossing avocations of the

vicar's rustic flock, and as John Ward bent over the beds of the aged and the dying, to impart religious consolation, or, in his character of medical friend, ministered to the infirmities of sickness and decay, he must frequently have conversed with those to whom Shakspeare was well known, and who had "walked awhile with him" in the world, as acquaintances, friends, and neighbours. At these professional and consolatory visits it must be supposed that by a man of Mr. Ward's kindness of heart, mental research, and social feeling, many interesting conversations must have been entered into; but, regardless of a "pearl richer than all their tribe," it appears they talked not of Shakspeare, who had proved his love to his native village by returning to it, and again becoming the associate of his former friends, after his splendid career, when he had, with unblemished character, acquired an ample competency, and won a name that must last as long as the annals of English history.

What Mr. Ward does record of him, who wrote “not for an age, but for all time,” little though it be, must be regarded with deep interest by all who have felt the power of the immortal bard, who looked through nature with penetrating eyes, and though he had “small Latin and less Greek,” as an historian and philosopher, never appears ignorant of what history and philosophy teach, and who, in his power of appealing to the best and warmest feelings of the heart, stands without a rival.

“Tale tuum carmen nobis, divine Poeta !
Quale sopor fessis in gramine, quale per æstum,
Dulcis aquæ saliente sitim restinguere rivo ;
Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus Austri,
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, nec quæ
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles !”

Mr. Ward was an invalid during the greater part of his life ; he frequently mentions his “cough,” which seems to have been asthmatic, and records minutely the remedies he employed for its relief, and also their effects. He evidently bore his sufferings with manly and

Christian fortitude, and we trace no expression of querulous discontent throughout the long and interesting period; every idea which he could collect that might serve to alleviate his disorder is carefully noted down without a remark. Sentiments of resignation and submission to the Divine will are frequently recorded; belief in the design and tendency of all afflictions eventually leading to final good, is firmly expressed; and it is with much pleasure we feel impelled to acknowledge that accident has made us acquainted with an honest, clever, industrious, and pious man. Mr. Ward's successor, the very venerable and reverend vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, Dr. James Davenport, in a letter dated November 8th, 1838, for which I owe him most sincere thanks, has kindly forwarded me the date of Mr. Ward's funeral, which is 1681, September 13th.

That gentleman also conjectures that his learned predecessor was unmarried, as the church register contains no record of marriage

ceremony or baptismal rite connected with the vicar's name during his incumbency. Probably, the fearful consciousness which his professional knowledge gave him that his days were numbered, prevented him from forming a connexion, which must so early have left his wife a widow and his children orphans.

“ These may possibly live when I am dust and ashes,” is the passing idea, briefly and humbly expressed, at a time when the amiable writer of these manuscripts was fast approaching the end of his useful, active, and well-spent life.

It has been an interesting duty to trace the opinions, and read of the pursuits of this good, and, it may be, rather eccentric man, during a period of twenty-six years. The handwriting in the manuscripts changes from boyish neatness and ornament to the bold, firm, penmanship of manhood, after which it is affecting to observe it characterized by that alteration and tremulousness commonly seen in the writings of

the sick and the aged: yet the mind of the writer was unshaken, his thoughts possess the same personal individuality,—his style the same power of original, quaint, and forcible expression. The manuscripts were discontinued (probably on account of increasing illness) two years prior to Mr. Ward's decease; his thought was prophetic,—and “they live,” though their author has long been “dust and ashes,” a victim to one of those grievous chronic diseases that waste life, and wear out the human frame, ere age has had time kindly and gently to loosen the ties, and gradually to blunt the keenly acute feelings that bind us most strongly to the world.

Mr. Ward died at the age of fifty-two, on the 7th of September, 1681, and was buried near the north wall of the church at Stratford-upon-Avon, where the following inscription is inscribed on a flat stone:—

“Hic jacet Joh. Ward, A.M., Sprattoniæ Northampt. natus, hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius per

annos XIX. denatus fuit VII. die Septembris
Anno Domini MDCLXXXI. ætatis suæ LII."

ABSTRACT OF MR. WARD'S WILL.

Mr. Ward's will is preserved in Doctors' Commons; it is dated 1678. "The whole property is given to his brother, the Rev. Thomas Ward, rector of Stow-on-the-Wold, in the county of Gloucestershire, with the exception of certain legacies, amounting to between four and five hundred pounds, to William Oxendon and his sister, of Spratton, Mr. Ward's native village; to Stephen Toon, an apothecary at Oxford; to Mr. Sweeny, Perkins, Castle, Rainbow, and to the poor of the surrounding parishes. His brother Thomas is appointed sole executor; witnesses, Jo. Pound, Eleanor Field, + her mark, Maria Mace." As it was not the practice at this period to swear to the amount of property, it is impossible to ascertain

this point with precision, though it was, no doubt, considerable, as in an entry made March 8, 1674, Mr. Ward says, "My brother had of mee 25 writings; hee said they appertained to that estate which I sold him." "As there is no mention in Mr. Ward's will of wife or children," says the gentleman to whom I am indebted for the above abstract, "the presumption is that he died without leaving either."

The manuscripts of Mr. Ward are contained in seventeen duodecimo volumes, in the original binding, and they probably formed part of the late Dr. Sims's library. Two volumes contain outlines of sermons, and the other fifteen consist of a series of anecdotes, facetiæ, accounts of medical and surgical cases, with post mortem observations,—and miscellaneous extracts on theological, historical, and philosophical subjects. The original remarks made by Mr. Ward prove him to have been a man of good sense, and (as regards the practice of medicine)

in advance of the age in which he lived, while his graphic descriptions of surgical operations, at which he appears to have assisted, present a more lively and interesting picture of the degree of information possessed by medical men, and display their mode of practice more accurately than any work printed at the time. The few original observations contained in these volumes cannot but excite our regret that Mr. Ward did not depend more on his own judgment, and less on the authority of previous writers on medical subjects.

As these note-books were evidently intended for his own use, we become nearly as well acquainted with his character, modes of thinking, and principles of practice, as if we were his contemporaries.

He seems very faithfully to have fulfilled the duties of vicar to his congregation, and evidently felt a deep interest in the bodily welfare of his flock, as well as in their religious instruction. He was of a facetious turn of mind, and

some of the anecdotes recorded are not adapted for publication at the present day;—the dialogues in Shakspeare's comedies, and other writings of about the same era, show that broad and coarse allusions were not then unusual, which at the present time would not be tolerated. The testimony borne by Mr. Ward in favour of the nonconformist ministers, who suffered joyfully the loss of all things for the cause of religious freedom, cannot but be deemed highly interesting, and is of great value, coming from a clergyman of the Church of England, whose education, interest, and family connexions would have tended to prejudice against them a mind less candid than his own. In politics, there are ample grounds for believing that Mr. Ward was not unfavourable to republicanism. The enthusiasm of the Royalists must have been enormous to have remained unabated in zeal, when the ruinous tendencies of Charles's profligate conduct and extravagant disposition were known to have

plunged the nation so deeply in debt, that wise men (amongst whom were many Royalists) held themselves with their families in readiness to remove abroad, rather than share in the judgments and destruction boldly denounced from the pulpit, as inevitably awaiting the crying sins of the palace and the court. Notwithstanding his father fought at Naseby with the Royalist forces, his remarks and anecdotes respecting the first and second Charles prove that he was by no means blind to the tyranny of the former, or the profligacy of the latter monarch.

SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE'S NAME.

I SHALL briefly state my reasons for adopting the usual mode of spelling the poet's name, though I confess it is with some hesitation I refer to the subject. The difference of one or more letters is of trivial importance, where individual identity so nobly asserts triumphant claims; we might better follow the wise example of the Rhodian woman, who pointing the attention of Apelles to the flowing line of grace and beauty traced on the canvas by a master's hand, said, "The person for whom you are inquiring is here." The poet need not be cited into court to prove his identity,—he painted from and to the soul, and who can mistake the

tracings of his pencil, while nature is herself, while the heart is true to feeling, the eye to sight, and the mind to sense: one line from his creative hand can never fail to tell us, that Shakspeare, the master, has been there!

The vast uncertainty in the orthography of the names of places and persons about the Elizabethan era is universally acknowledged. Neglecting nobler topics of discussion, disputants, relative to the correct mode of spelling Shakspeare's name, have been busily engaged in settling this very minute point of feeble and exhausted interest. The "Archæologia" contains an essay on the inconsequential subject; a writer there considers that the agreement of two of the signatures in Shakspeare's will, with the autograph in the volume of Florio's translation of Montaigne, has set the matter for ever at rest, and, consequently, that the poet's name contained no 'a' in the final syllable. Independent of the great variation and utter want of uniformity in the spelling of pro-

per names, there is another consideration which renders this reading by no means firmly established. It is true, that though the two first signatures in the will are undoubtedly "Shakspere," yet the last is "Shakspeare," and who can prove which is the poet's own signature?

In a copy of the folio edition of his works, formerly in the possession of the Rev. J. Ward, "W. Shakspeare," is written on a slip of paper pasted in, probably a genuine autograph obtained by Mr. Ward. Are not the two former signatures to the will contractions? or may they not have been written by the amanuensis who transcribed Shakspeare's will? We find the name of Shakspeare spelt in no less than eight different ways in various ancient documents, Shaxper, Shagspere, Shakspere, Shakespere, Shakespere, Shakspear, Shakspeare, and Shakespear; and I doubt not equal reasons exist for believing that of these, none were absolutely definite and invariable, but all adopted according to the pronunciation of the

individual using the word, varied only by the omission of a letter or letters, as it was written or spoken slowly or rapidly. The inscription on the tomb, the name in the grant of arms to the father of Shakspeare being alike in accordance with that in Mr. Ward's manuscripts, and with the ordinary mode of spelling the family name, agreeing also with the last signature in the poet's will, (probably the only one in that document written with his own hand,) there is at least as much reason for believing this to be the correct orthography as "Shakspere;" but it must be allowed, that which way soever it might have been originally spelt is a matter of very little importance now, except to prove the great interest occasionally excited by trifles.

SHAKSPEARE IN HIS YOUTH.

MANY books have been written to prove that Shakspeare held horses and stole deer; and books as numerous have been penned to testify that Shakspeare did not steal deer, and could not have held horses, either in his own person or by proxy. Writers have been grandiloquent on the subject of the poet's imprudence and necessities; and others have industriously spun out verbosity to the minuteness of a spider's filament in pathetically and eloquently expatiating on the very dangerous irregularities of genius, joined with the lamentably careless thoughtlessness of youth, till, in the fervency of their zeal, they have evidently shown that folly

and decrepitude are the only virtues extant. Of Shakspeare himself it seems almost like irreverence to speak, language falls so infinitely short in the adequate expression of his high attributes. Even thought fails to pay the just tribute of praise and admiration to his resplendent genius, which, in truth, resembles in its might and power the Divinity from whence it emanated.

Of the portraits we possess, Jansen's is undoubtedly the best. The spirituality, loveliness, and exquisite delicacy of Shakspeare's elegantly moulded form and perfectly beautiful features mark him as one of those splendid creations, who, endowed with the quick perceptions and acute sensitiveness peculiar to the finest feminine organizations, nevertheless possess in a supereminent degree, all the energies, virtues, and mental strength, generally, though falsely, considered the sole attributes of manhood. It is no idle trick of the imagination, no vainly cherished remnant of superstitious

feeling, but the melancholy result of sorrowful observation, founded on fatal facts, that too often enables us to foretell premature decay and early death to many a one of the youngest and fairest, the noblest and grandest of the children of men belonging to this eminently distinguished class, with a verity that far surpasses the traditionary forebodings of the most gifted seers of ancient days.

After having read all that wild conjecture has suggested to minds as various as the colours of the rainbow, we must arrive at the inevitable conclusion, that, as a moralist, Shakspeare's character was one of the very highest order. As plainly as Desdemona saw Othello's person in his mind, so plainly can we read Shakspeare's character in his writings. No false morality, no morbid sentiment, no pleading for mean and shuffling expediency, sullies the fair records of his glowing thoughts. With regard to every act and circumstance of life, every ingenuous, honourable feeling, and every sacred sentiment

of the human heart, Shakspeare expresses only and ever the pure, simple, forcible language of truth and soberness. True it is that his villains are most villanous, and his fools very flippant ; but it was to render vice odious and folly despicable, that he makes their personifications speak the plain, unquestionable language of fatuitous imbecility, or utter the reckless sentiments of undisguised guilt.

What if, with the tales and songs of “ merrie Sherwood ” still ringing in his young ears, while yet a mere boy, unknown to fame, and unconscious of his own mighty powers, he *did* engage in some sylvan frolic of fun and fanc under the greenwood tree, and there, with few other lads as thoughtless as himself, commit some trifling infringement of the forest laws ? It was an offence of a character so trifling, that none but a justice, who was “ at home a poor scarecrow, in London an ass,” would have taken cognizance of. The cool, mean malignity of this “ Parliament member

and justice of peace " in actually sending as far as Warwick for a lawyer to assist him in carrying on a solemn prosecution against a few beardless boys for a thoughtless frolic, has been most amply avenged by the merciless ridicule which the light-hearted crew, aided by the unerring pen of their gifted leader, have been enabled to heap for ever on the unfortunate justice's memory.

Having been, while yet a minor, married to a woman some years his senior, there is a bare possibility that the union of Shakspeare was not one of perfect, unmingled happiness. But we have not the slightest authority for supposing that there ever was any separation between the parties; on the contrary, the tender and delicate bequest in the poet's will, written only seven weeks before his death, and probably inserted by his own hand, together with Mrs. Shakspeare's desire and anxiety to be buried near to, (and, had it been permitted,) in the grave of her beloved husband, evidently proves

the unshaken constancy of an affection between them, which deadly divorce had never torn asunder.

The earliest collector of facts respecting Shakspeare was Mr. John Aubrey, whose manuscripts are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This writer, according to Malone, obtained his particulars about the year 1680, twenty years after the date of Mr. Ward's records, and no less than sixty-four years subsequent to the death of the poet, at which time there could not have been a single individual in existence who was not an infant during Shakspeare's lifetime. Independent of this consideration, it is well known to those who are conversant with the writings of Aubrey, that he was so credulous and superstitious, as to render it necessary for us to exercise great caution in receiving any of his statements. The assertion which he makes that Shakspeare's father was a butcher, is entirely disbelieved at the present day; and the grant of arms to John

Shakspeare in 1599, with the testimony of Rowe, seem sufficient to prove that his family was one “ of good figure and fashion.” The facts related by Aubrey are, consequently, of far less authority than those recorded by Mr. Ward, whose manuscripts begin in the year 1648, or only thirty-two years after the death of Shakspeare; and although the time at which he notes down the memoranda of Shakspeare was 1663, yet these particulars were in all probability collected soon after the appointment of Mr. Ward to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon in 1662. It appears that Mr. Ward formed a far more accurate opinion of the distinguished eminence of Shakspeare than did the learned and industrious Heylin, who omitted to insert the name of Shakspeare in his list of eminent and distinguished English dramatic writers. Mr. Ward, in one of his notes, queries “ whether Dr. Heylin does well to omit Shakspeare in reckoning up the dramatiick poets which have been famous in England;” and

also expresses his resolution "to make himself acquainted with the plays of Shakspeare," as he says, "that he may not be ignorant in that matter."

The story of the poet having been concerned in deer-stealing, before alluded to, in all probability originated in some youthful frolic, and, as he must have been under eighteen years of age when the circumstances which gave rise to this legend occurred, it cannot be deemed capable of fixing any stain upon his character; the whole detail, as far as we can gather, seems to be a proof of the very trivial nature of the offence, and the just contempt which an ingenuous mind felt at being subject to an arbitrary and vindictive prosecution, instituted against the young poet by Sir Thomas Lucy, which drew upon that absurd knight the deserved ridicule of a satirical ballad, the first verse of which was obtained from Mr. Thomas Jones, of Tarbick, a village in Worcestershire, eighteen miles distant from Stratford-upon-

Avon. This Mr. Jones remembered to have heard from several old people the story of Shakspeare stealing deer from Sir Thomas Lucy's park, agreeing with Rowe's account. Malone has wasted much fruitless research in the endeavour to prove that there was no park at Charlcote in Shakspeare's time; yet it is quite clear that the family of the Lucys had been possessed of immense estates for many generations. Dugdale states, that from Walter de Charlcote descended William, who assumed the name of Lucy, and was in arms with the barons against King John, but, returning to his allegiance in the first year of the reign of Henry the Third, had his lands (which had been seized for rebellion) restored to him, as appears by the King's mandate to the sheriffs of Worcester, Gloucester, Warwickshire, and Leicestershire, in which counties his estates lay. He was executor to his brother, Stephen de Lucy, at whose death he inherited a great personal

estate. In the twentieth year of Henry the Third, the custody of the county was committed to his charge, with the strong castle of Kenilworth. He bore for his arms verry, three lucies hauriant d'argent. He was twice married; first to Ysabell, daughter to Absolon Aldermonestone, with whom he received certain lands; and, second, Maud, sister and one of the co-heiresses of John Cotele, with whom he had as a dower the manor of Berenton, in Hampshire. The argument against the existence of a park at Charlcote at the end of the sixteenth century, because there is no record of Sir Thomas Lucy having provided a buck for the table of the officials at Stratford-upon-Avon, is, indeed, a proof that the worthy lord of Charlcote manor was not very liberal in the distribution of his venison; and whether it were in park or paddock, by no means invalidates the traditionary legend, corroborated, as it undoubtedly is, by the dialogues in the "Merry Wives of Wind-

sor;" nor is it likely that Justice Shallow's prototype, whose patrimonial estates were found in no less than five counties of England, would have the grounds where he himself resided, destitute of so great an ornament as deer.

Even supposing there were no park in Elizabeth's time, there was (as may be seen in Dugdale's plate of the family mansion and scenery around,) at the back of Charlote House, waste and woody land uninclosed, where there might have been deer, of which Sir Thomas Lucy, as lord of the manor, was conservator; and Shakspeare probably deemed, that as his father was a proprietor of land in the neighbourhood, he had as valid a right to his share of the *feræ naturæ* as the knight himself. But Mr. Jones affirms that the ballad written by Shakspeare was stuck against the park gates, which so exasperated the knight that he sent to Warwick for a lawyer, whom he employed against the young poet. Mr. Jones repeated

the first stanza of the song, which was all that he remembered of it.*

In an edition of Shakspeare's Works by Harvey, the whole of this satirical ballad is printed, though, as he does not give his authority, there must be some doubt of its authenticity.

* In a history of the stage, the authority of which is greatly distrusted by Malone, that author states that there is the following passage, to which, he says, the reader may give what credit he pleases:—

“ Mr. Joshua Barnes, late Greek professor at Cambridge, baiting about forty years ago at an inn in Stratford, heard an old woman sing part of the following song, and such was his respect for Shakspeare, that he gave her a new gown for four stanzas, and could she have said it all, he would, as he often said, have given her ten guineas.

“ Sir Thomas was too covetous
To covet so much deer,
When horns enough upon his head
Most plainly did appear.
Had not his worship one deer left?
What then? he had a wife,
Took pains enough to find him horns
Should last him all his life!”

SONG.

1.

A parliament member, a justice of peace,
At home a poor scarecrow, in London an asse,
If lowsie is Lucy, as some volke miscalle it,
Then Lucy is lowsie, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate,

Yet an asse in his state,

We allow by his ears but with asses to mate.
If Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,
Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

2.

He's a haughty proud insolent knight of the shire,
At home no one loves, though there's many him feare,
If lowsie is Lucy, as some volke miscalle it,
Then Lucy is lowsie, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate, &c.

3.

To the sessions he went, and did sorely complaine,
His parke had been robb'd, and his deer had been slaine,
This Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,
Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate, &c.

4.

He said, 'twas a ryot, his men had been beate,
His venison was stole, and clandestinely eate,
So lowsie is Lucy, as some volke miscalle it,
Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate, &c.

5.

So haughtie was he when the fact was confess'd,
 He said 'twas a crime that could not be redress'd,
 So Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,
 Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate, &c.

6.

Though Lucus a dozen he puts in his coat,
 His name it shall lowsie for Lucy be wrote,
 For Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,
 Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it,

He thinks himself greate, &c.

7.

If a juvenile frolick he cannot forgive,
 We'll sing lowsie Lucy as long as we live,
 And Lucy, the lowsie, a libel may calle it,
 Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

He thinks himself greate,

Yet an asse in his state,

We allow by his ears but with asses to mate.

If Lucy is lowsie, as some volke miscalle it,

Sing lowsie Lucy, whatever befalle it.

That the prosecution of Shakspeare for a mere boyish frolic was in his own mature judgment unjustifiable is evident, for he has in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," written in 1601, or at least nineteen years after, perpe-

tuated the amusing ridicule on ignorance and insolence in office.

ACT I.—SCENE I.

Slender. Ay, and a gentleman born, Master Parson, who writes himself Armigero: in any bill, quittance, or obligation, Armigero.

Shallow. Ay, that I do, and have done so any time these three hundred years.

Slender. All his successors gone before him have don't; and all his ancestors that come after him may: they may give the dozen white luses in their coat.

Shallow. It is an old coat.

Evans. The dozen white louses do become an old coat well; it agrees well passant; it is a familiar beast to man, and signifies—love.

In the third scene Shakspeare recurs to the frolic before alluded to.

Falstaff. Now, Master Shallow, you'll complain of me to the King?

Shallow. Knight, you have beaten my men, killed my deer, and broke open my lodge.

Falstaff. But not kissed your keeper's daughter.

Shallow. Tut, a pin! this shall be answered.

Falstaff. I will answer it strait; I have done all this: that is now answer'd.

Shallow. The Council shall know this.

Falstaff. 'Twere better for you if 'twere known in council; you'll be laughed at.

SHAKSPEARE'S PROPERTY.

SHAKSPEARE'S property has been variously estimated by his biographers. Malone says Gilden has asserted without sufficient authority, that the poet left an estate of £300 a-year; a sum which (he observes in 1793) is equal to £1,000 a-year at the present day; but from a minute examination, Malone doubts whether all of it amounted to more than £200 a-year. This statement, which may or may not be correct as to the property bequeathed, is, as regards his revenue while living, altogether erroneous. The ample income derived by Shakspeare from his literary exertions was not even suspected by subsequent inquirers, and ignorant of this

undoubted realization of wealth, in order to account for the poet's purchasing in 1602 or 1603 the principal mansion-house in his native village, subsequent writers, on the authority of Rowe, have repeated a story without inquiry, concerning the truth of which, Rowe himself honestly expresses evident distrust. "There is," he says, "one instance so very singular in the magnificence of this patron of Shakspeare's, that if I had not been assured that the story was handed down by Sir William D'Avenant,* who was probably well acquainted with his affairs, I should not have ventured to insert it; that my Lord Southampton at one time gave him a thousand pounds to complete a purchase he had a mind to. A bounty very great and very rare at any time, and almost equal to that profuse generosity the present age has shown to French dancers and Italian singers." Besides pur-

* Sir William Davenant was only ten years old at the time of Shakspeare's death, and therefore must have heard of this "supposed bounty" many years after it was said to have taken place.

chasing New Place, the poet expended a very considerable sum in repairs and alterations. That the house was in all respects suitable for the residence of a gentleman of fortune is clear, since, on the 22d of June, 1643, when Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., entered the town triumphantly from Newark, with 3,000 foot, 1,500 horse, 150 waggons, and a train of artillery, she was met by Prince Rupert, and, after sojourning three weeks at New Place, then possessed by Shakspeare's grand-daughter, Mrs. Nash, and her husband, the Queen went to Kington, near Edgehill, to meet her husband, and from thence to Oxford.

It is, therefore, quite obvious, that New Place must have been a house of considerable magnitude, to have been capable of accommodating the queen and her necessarily large retinue. Shakspeare purchased the lands which he attached to New Place, Anno Domini 1602, at least twenty years after he had been engaged in performing and writing for the stage in Lon-

don, during which time he unquestionably had an ample opportunity of making such a provision for the purchase of his house, out of the honourable earnings of his pen, without the necessity of having recourse to the Earl of Southampton's assistance. Patronized by Queen Elizabeth, by whom, doubtless, his genius was thoroughly appreciated, (and who is said to have "distinguished him by many fair marks of her favour,") it is far more likely that she very liberally rewarded the efforts of his muse, than that he should owe to the private friendship of one individual, the means of making the purchase of New Place, especially as we are now informed by Mr. Ward, that "Shakspeare's allowance for two plays a-year was so large, that he spent at the rate of 1,000*l.* a-year." Out of this ample income, which, according to Malone's calculation, would be more than equivalent to 3,000*l.* a-year at the present day, it would have been perfectly easy for Shakspeare to make such a reservation as would fully suffice to com-

plete any purchase "he had a mind to."* In future ages some biographer of Sir Walter Scott, with as little truth, may impute to the generosity of George the Fourth the possession of the immense sums which the northern magician acquired by his own unaided efforts, and give some obscure or ostentatious patron the credit of having assisted Sir Walter in the purchase and fitting-up of Abbotsford, which, it is

* "Among the documents preserved at the Chapter-house, Westminster, Mr. Collier observes, there is one which relates to the purchase, in 1603, of a messuage in Stratford-upon-Avon, with a barn, granary, garden, and orchard, for £60. In May, 1602, Shakspeare had bought 107 acres of land, which he attached to the mansion of New Place; and in the same month of the following year, he made this additional bargain with Hercules Underhill.

"It is known further that, in 1605, Shakspeare gave £440 for a lease of a moiety of the great and small tithes of Stratford; so that the author of the anonymous tract, called 'Ratsey's Ghost,' printed without date, but not earlier than 1606, might well make his hero tell the poor itinerant players, in obvious reference to the success of Shakspeare, 'When thou feelest thy purse well lined, buy thee some place of Lordship in the country, that, growing weary of playing, thy money may there bring thee to high dignity and reputation: for I have heard, indeed, of some, that have gone to London very meanly, and have come in time to be exceeding wealthy.' "

well known, the baronet accomplished solely by his own wonderful exertions. Out of so large an annual income as 1,000*l.* a-year, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, it is surely not improbable that Shakspeare, whose depth of affection for his family cannot be doubted, made, during his lifetime, ample provision for his wife. The whole evidence of his contemporaries, as well as the tenour of every passage in his works, is in direct opposition to his ever having been capable of adding insult to injury, as asserted by pseudo-critics; and remembering that Ben Jonson was with him only a few days before his death, who, in his verses "to the memory of his beloved friend," makes no mention of any vexatious source of domestic unhappiness, nor is such a circumstance even hinted at by any contemporary writer, we therefore cannot but conclude that the whole supposition is perfectly unfounded in truth, and only based on ignorance of facts, and the blundering misinterpretation of the inter-

lineary bequest in his will, wherein he leaves "unto his wief his second best bed with the furniture." The interlinear insertion of this bequest is no more a proof of intentional neglect, than that of "to his fellowes, John Hemmings, Richard Burbage, and Henry Cundell, xxvi^s viii^d., to buy them ringes;" or to "William Raynolds, gent., xxvi^s viii^d., to buy him a ringe." They are all, doubtless, alike the omissions of Shakspeare's lawyer, or of the person employed to transcribe the will; omissions of a similar kind being very frequent in legal documents. But why, it has been asked, leave the wife of his youth "his second best bed," and not his first best bed? It will not, I think, be difficult to give a most satisfactory answer to this query. Shakspeare had expressly left to his daughter, Susanna, and her husband, Dr. John Hall, "all the rest of his goods, chattels, leases, plate, and household stufie whatsoever;" and supposing, as is most probable, Mrs. Shakspeare to have resided with them after her hus-

band's death at New Place,* she would there have the use and benefit of every article, as in her husband's lifetime. There is, I presume, a special reason why the second best bed was deemed by him so precious a bequest "to his wief;" few, if any, either in London or the country, are themselves in the habit of sleeping on the first best bed;—this was probably by Shakspeare reserved for the use of Jonson, Southampton, the aristocratic Drayton, or for other of those distinguished persons with whom he is known to have been in habits of intimacy. The second best bed was, doubtless, the poet's

* The rabid old gentleman who destroyed Shakspeare's Mulberry tree, and in an impotent fit of bilious rage, pulled the poet's last abode to the ground, quitted Stratford amidst the general execration of its inhabitants. This wild mischief could only have been the work of eccentricity on the very verge of madness; we pity the poor wretch capable of an act so unfeeling and senseless, for though it was, we know, the constant visible presence of the Deity which hallowed the bulwarks of Sion, and fortified her walls with salvation, ten thousand vivid recollections sanctify the deserted dwellings of the truly great, endear their earthly abodes, and hallow their relics to the hearts and imaginations of posterity.

ordinary place of repose,—the birthplace of his children; and on these and many other grounds it must have been, to Mrs. Shakspeare, of more value than all the rest of his wealth.

SHAKSPEARE'S LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH.

“No account,” says Malone, “has been transmitted to us of the malady which, at so early a period, deprived England of its brightest ornament.” The private note-book of Dr. John Hall, containing a short account of his patients, had been submitted to the inspection of Malone by Dr. Wright, and “as Dr. Hall married the Poet’s daughter in 1607, he undoubtedly attended Shakspeare in his last illness, being himself then forty years of age, but, unluckily, the earliest entry in his notes is 1617.” *

* Dr. Hall’s private note-book, after his death, fell into the hands of a surgeon at Warwick, who published a translation of it, with some additions of his own, under the title of “Select Observations on the Bodies of eminent English Persons in desperate diseases,” the third edition of which was printed in 1683

“The mortal complaint of Shakspeare,” says the learned and industrious Dr. Symmons, “is likely to remain for ever unknown; and as darkness had closed upon his path through life, so darkness now gathered round his bed of death, awfully to cover it from the eyes of succeeding generations.”

The Rev. Dr. James Davenport, vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, in a communication with which he favoured me, dated November 8, 1838, expresses himself thus :—

“It is astonishing that so little has been obtained respecting the life of so great and eminent a poet as Shakspeare. Even the disorder by which he died is not certainly known, but perhaps it may be ascertained by the manuscripts of Mr. Ward, found in the Library of the Medical Society of London.”

This veil of apparently impenetrable obscurity is now removed, and we are at length made acquainted with the disease which proved mortal to the great Poet. As a medical prac-

tioner, Mr. Ward would naturally make the cause of Shakspeare's death the subject of his first inquiry, when circumstances brought the history of Shakspeare into conversation. The exactness of that gentleman's information, and the credit due to his testimony, are unquestionable, hence we are enabled to supply the public with that interesting intelligence which antiquaries and biographers have so long sought in vain.

“ Shakespear, Drayton, and Ben Jhonson had a merry meeting, and itt seems drank too hard, for Shakespear died of a feavour there contracted.”

The date of Shakspeare's will is March 5, 1616, the date on his tombstone April 23, 1616; consequently but the brief period of forty-nine days intervened between the execution of this important document and the Poet's death; an affecting proof, that in all probability, Shakspeare fulfilled this solemn duty with the melancholy conviction that his days were thus early

numbered. It is soothing to think that his declining health and failing spirits must have been cheered and supported by the reflection that his brief life had been well spent, and that the honest fame, which crowned his languishing brow while living, would not fail to shed untarnished laurels on his unconscious form; while, with his knowledge of humanity, he must have anticipated that his magic works would make his name and memory, the wonder and admiration of the latest posterity. A metaphysician, not indeed tamed and trained by the schools, but formed by Nature herself, it is pleasant to trace the sound philosophy which he proved by withdrawing from the troublesome admiration of the world, to glide more easily down the rapid stream of time, in a retirement, where (although doubtless he continued almost at the last period of his existence to labour earnestly for posterity) he could enjoy the elegance and beauty of a country life, the rare blessings of friendly intercourse

with those he loved, and the measureless content of domestic happiness. The wife, who had gently ministered to and tenderly shared in these scenes of untroubled felicity, was advancing in the vale of years; doubtless her perfect independence had been amply cared for by a man of Shakspeare's wealth, upright noble feelings, and truly honourable mind. He knew that the widowed remnant of her life would be spent with Susanna, the witty, the wise, the philanthropic Mrs. Hall, who, it is recorded, had in her "something of Shakspeare," and who indeed seems to have been worthy of her high birth.

" She wept for all
That wept, but set herself to chere
Them up with comforts cordiall."

With such a prop for her failing strength, such a companion for her bereaved heart and lonely hours, the Bard must have felt that he was leaving his aged partner in hands that would minister every comfort and consolation

her sorrowful state was so soon likely to need : but he could not quit the world without testifying his fond affection for the “good mistress Anne,” of his early love ; and recurring with deep attachment to the memory of former days, he leaves this bequest, of which so much has been mistakenly said, as the most acceptable token of his unaltered love, which must have been received by the widow with the same tenderness of remembrance as it was bequeathed by the dying husband.

After this act, we surmise the Poet's strength rallied, his friends probably heard of his illness, and crowded around him. Shakspeare was likely to struggle hard with disease,—his mind was far stronger than his body.

Then came Ben Jonson and Drayton his chosen ones,—they shared his inmost heart. In the city, on the stage, at good men's feasts, in scenes of private anxiety, and in hours of the gay animation of public life, their minds had been as one. Shakspeare was sick, and they

came to cheer, to sooth, to sympathize with his sufferings.

Animated and excited by their long-tryed and much-loved society, as the sound of the trumpet rouses the spirit of the dying war-horse, their presence and voices made him forget the weakness that even then was bowing him to the very dust. He left his chamber, and perhaps quitted his bed to join the circle. We think we hear him, with musical voice, exclaim, "Sick now ! droop now !" We imagine we behold his pale face flushed with the brilliant animation of happiness, but not of health. We see his eyes flashing with the rays of genius, and sparkling with sentiments of unmingled pleasure. He is "himself again,"—the terrors of death are passed away, the festive banquet is spread, and the warm grasp of friendly hands have driven the thick-coming fancies from his lightened heart, he is the life of the party, the spirit of the feast ; but the exertion was far too great for his fragile frame, " the choice of death

is rare," and the destroyer quitted not his splendid victim; the sword was still hanging by a single thread, and it pointed at the noblest heart, save One, that ever blessed and enlightened the world.

That was no ordinary banquet where the "soul of the age" presided. What gentle expressions, what glowing thoughts, and brave notions must have flowed from the lips of Shakspeare, whose ready facility of utterance, open and free nature, sweetness and generosity of disposition, rendered him pre-eminently fitted to fulfil, with honour, grace, and dignity, every office and every duty that ennobles humanity, and links man with his fellows. As the gracious Shakspeare played the host, and performed all the sacred rites of hospitality, it must have been a goodly sight to mark how gradually and gently Ben Jonson's rough, rugged temper, and honest, noble heart warmed and melted into unusual softness, and how his sterner nature, surprised into unwonted enthusiasm, prompted

his impetuous feelings to utter sentiments of fervent love and eternal gratitude to Shakspeare, his early friend, in language which, but for its holy and perfect sincerity, might have been truly called and esteemed courtly. It would also have been both amusing and edifying to have observed how, in his unqualified admiration of the aspiring flights of Shakspeare's lofty imagination, Ben Jonson forgot the after thought, that "*sufflaminandus erat.*"

Good it would likewise have been, could we have looked upon the gentle Drayton, calm and blessed in the power of appreciation, esteeming himself happy by the presence of such friends, and feeling ennobled as he listened to thoughts "that breathe and words that burn," till even his humbler spirit kindled within him, and his less vigorous mind, tuned and strung with unwonted energy, gave utterance to streams of surpassing eloquence, glowing with splendid aspirations, and rich in the depth of genuine feeling.

Mr. Ward states that fever prevailed much

in the town of Stratford in certain seasons. The stream of the Avon having overflowed its banks, on retiring, left the meadows and lowlands immersed in stagnant water, which, though it doubtless increased the luxuriance of vegetation, and helped to impart a vernal beauty to the scene, must have generated the fatal and deadly miasmata of intermittent and typhoid fever, lurking like poisonous serpents hidden beneath a bank of flowers.

Under that mortal disorder, low typhoid fever, which clings to the sickening heart, and fastens on the pallid brow for days and weeks, and sometimes for months together, Shakspeare was probably labouring at his friends' last visit, when the disease, fearfully increased by what, in the weak state of spent vitality and exhausted powers, must have been excessive excitement and over exertion, proved too much for his delicate frame.

Wine aided the cruel ravages of this dreadful fever, and, after retiring from the scene of

brilliant animation, Shakspeare probably never again joined society, but died, as men wish to die, surrounded and supported by the dearest objects of his affection. There is nothing "awful" in the dignified solemn silence that time has thrown around this house of mourning; the grief of the widow and orphan are unutterable; and we must suppose the family of Shakspeare possessed feelings too acute, and sentiments too delicate to enter into sad and painful details of the sick chamber and dying pillow, which they had so recently tended with streaming eyes and bursting hearts. Their station in life would prevent prying curiosity from lacerating their wounded, desolate, and agonized spirits, revealing their hushed and stifled sorrows, or displaying their shrinking grief, to the view and hearing of the unfeeling multitude.

The immediate cause of Shakspeare's death brings no opprobrium on his venerated memory. His works do follow him, and they all testify that his philosophical mind must have rendered

him utterly incapable of plunging into excess of any kind. His fair unblemished character and prosperous circumstances loudly proclaim the same honest evidence, and in paying tribute to his resplendent memory, we reverence a good as well as a great man.

All that is earthly of our great Poet lies buried in the church at Stratford upon Avon. The grave of Shakspeare is on the north side of the chancel, and on a flat stone covering his grave is the following curious inscription, said to have been written by himself:—

GOOD FREND FOR JESVS SAKE FORBEARE.
TO DIGG THE DVST ENCLOSED HEARE.
BLESE BE ^eY MAN ^rY SPARES THES STONES
AND CVRST BE HE ^rY MOVES MY BONES.*

* From the last line of this verse containing an imprecation, and also from passages in Hamlet, it is evident that Shakspeare held the custom of removing bones from their place of sepulture to the charnel-house in great abhorrence. He probably had ocular demonstration of this violation of the contents of the tomb; and, in viewing this melancholy spectacle of human mortality, Shakspeare might have felt apprehensive that his relics would probably be added to the pile of human bones

The half-length bust of Shakspeare is inarched between two Corinthian columns of black marble, with gilded bases and capitals, with a cushion before him, a pen in his right hand, and his left resting on a scroll. Above the entablature are his armorial bearings, (the tilting spear point upwards, and the falcon supporting the spear for the crest). The effigy was originally coloured to resemble life, and its appearance is thus described :—"The eyes were of a light hazel and the hair and beard auburn. The dress consisted of a scarlet doublet, over which was a loose black gown without sleeves." In the year 1748 the original colours were carefully restored by a painter residing in the town ; but in 1793 the bust and figures above it were painted

The effect of this verse has been that his bones have remained undisturbed upwards of two hundred years.

It appears that the charnel-house belonging to Stratford church contained an immense collection of human bones, as Mr. Ward observes in one of his notes : " I searched thirty-four skulls or thereabouts, and, of them all, I found but four which had a suture downe the forehead to the very nose, another which seemed to have a squamiforme suture uppon the vertex, which I admir'd very much att."

white at the request of Mr. Malone. Beneath the effigies are the following inscriptions :—

Judicio Pylivm, Genio Socratem, Arte Maronem,
 Terra tegit, populus Mœret, Olympus habet.
 Stay passenger, why goes thou by so fast,
 Read if thou canst, whom envious death hath plast
 Within this monvment, Shakspeare with whome
 Qvick Nature dide, whose name doth deck ys tombe,
 Far more than cost, sieh all yt he hath writt,
 Leaves living art bvt page to serve his witt.

Obiit Anno Doi. 1616, Ætatis 53. Die 23 Ap.

Between the grave of Shakspeare and the northern wall lies Mrs. Shakspeare, with the following inscription engraved on a brass plate fixed on the stone :—

HEERE LYETH INTERRED THE BODYE OF
 ANNE, WIFE OF MR. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE,
 WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE THE 6th DAY OF
 AVGVST, 1623, BEING OF THE AGE OF 67
 YEARES.

Ubera tu, Mater, tu lac vitamq dedisti,
 Væ mihi ! pro tanto munere saxa dabo.
 Quam mallet, amoveat lapidem, bonus Angel' ore'
 Exeat, ut Christi corpus, imago tua ?
 Sed nil vota valent, venias cito ! Christe, resurget,
 Clausa licet tumulo mater, et astra petet.

On another flat stone with arms, on a lozenge. Hall, impaling Shakspeare, is the following

inscription to the eldest daughter of Shakespeare :—

HEERE LYETH YE BODY OF SUSANNA, WIFE
TO JOHN HALL, GENT., YE DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, GENT., SHE DECEASED
YE 11th OF JULY, 1649, AGED 66.

Witty above her sexe, but that's not all,
Wise to salvation was good Mistris Hall.
Something of Shakespeare was in that, but this
Wholy of him with whom she's now in blisse.

Then passenger ! hast nere a teare
To weep with her that wept with alle ?

That wept, yet set herself to chere
Them up with comforts cordiall.

Her love chall live, her memory spread,
When thou hast nere a teare to shed.

These English verses, preserved by Dugdale, were many years ago purposely obliterated to make room for another inscription, carved on the same stone, to the memory of Richard Watts of Rhyon Clifford, a person not related to the Shakspeare family.

SHAKSPEARE'S MARRIAGE LICENCE BOND.

IN a communication addressed by Mr. Wheeler to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, anno 1836, he states "that there has lately been discovered in the consistorial court of Worcester, a very interesting document relating to Shakspeare, the "God of our idolatry." He was furnished with a copy of it, which he has since compared with the original parchment. It is well known, says Wheeler, that the Bard married in early life, and that in the earliest biographical account of him, founded by Rowe upon information obtained by Betterton upon the spot, it is mentioned, that his wife was daughter of Hathaway, a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. Of this marriage, there was no proof, and the place and

period of their marriage have never been discovered. The Bard was at that time only 18, and his wife, of whose parents' christian name we are still ignorant, was then 26 years of age. Mr. Malone observes correctly, that they were not married at Stratford upon Avon, no entry of their marriage appearing in the registry of that parish. The document referred to is the earliest notice of the Bard, except his baptismal register, and is a bond entered into on the 28th of November, 1582, by two sureties, on his applying for a licence to be married to "Anne Hathwey, maiden." The bondsmen, Fulk Sandells and John Richardson, were two farmers of the town, apparently friends of Shakspeare, and it may be reasonably inferred that he accompanied them to Worcester on the occasion, though, being under age, he did not join in the bond. That he was married soon after is very clear, and also that the marriage was to be celebrated with once asking the banns, and not without the consent of his wife's

friends. It is evident that the Hathaways held, if not resided in, the old and frequented house at Shottery, previous to the birth of Anne Hathaway, but they did not become its possessors until the beginning of the 17th century.

THE BOND.

Noŭint uniŭsi p̃ ŕsentes nos Fulcoñe Sandells de Stratford in Comiŭ Warwič agricolam et Johēm Rycharðson ĩbm agricolā teneri et firmiter obligari Ričo Cosin ĝnoso et Roŭto Warmstry notario pũo in quadraginta libris bone et legalis monete Angliæ solvend eisdem Ričo et Roŭto heredē executũ vel assignatũ suis ad quam quidem solučonem bene et fidelĩ faciend obligamũ nos et utrũq nrm p se pro toto et in solidũ hæred executoř et administratorũ ĩros firmiter p̃ ŕptes sigillis ĩris sigillať. Dat 28. die Nōve Anno Regni Dñe ĩre Eliz. Dei gratia Angliæ Franč et Hiŭniæ Regine Fidei Defensoř &c., 25º.

The condičon of this obligačon ys suche that if hereafter there shall not appere any lawfull lett or impediment by reason of any ŕ contract or affinitie, or by any other lawfull meanes whatsoeŭ, but that Willm Shakspeare on thone ŕtie, and Anne Hathwey of Stratford, in the Dioces of Worcester, maiden, may lawfully solemnize ĩriony, and in the same afterwards remaine and continew like man and wife according unto the laws in that case provided, and moreoŭ, if there be not

at this p̄sent time, any action, suit, quarrell or demand moved or depending before any iudge ecclesiastical or temporall for and concerning any suche lawfull lett or impediment. And moreoṽ, if the said Willm Shagspere do not p̄ceed to solemnizaçon of mariadg with the said Ann Hathwey without the consent of hir frinds. And also if the said Willm do upon his own p̄per costs and expences defend and save harmles the right Reṽend Father in God Lord John Bushop of Worcester and his offycers for licensing them, the said Willm and Anne, to be married together wth once asking of the bannes of m̄riony betwene them and for alle other causes wch may ensue by reason or occasion thereof, that then the said obligaçon to be voyd and of none effect, or else to stand and abide in fulle force and vertue.

Signed by a cross and another mark.

L. S.

L. S.

SHAKSPEARE'S FRIENDS.

IN the portraits we possess of Drayton and on his tomb, the laurel is ever twined around the Poet's brow. We conceive his mind to have been a very sensitive and highly cultivated, rather than a strong one. His family was ancient, and his early associations aristocratic: from his earliest infancy he was the world's and fortune's favourite. Although the stronger-minded Jonson received the pay and filled the office, men ever called Drayton the poet laureate of his time. Popularity did not spoil him; no mean spirit of jealousy, no vain, weak feeling of rivalry interposed to disturb the perfect harmony that existed between these friends. Although incomparably the weakest and lowliest of the party, the gentleman poet was not the least beloved by his more splendidly

gifted brethren; the kindness, gentleness, and suavity of Drayton's manners, the softness and ingenuousness of his heart, the earnestness and depth of his affections, and the warm, pure truth of his feelings, probably made him the Saint John of the party.

Ben Jonson's life was lengthened out twenty years subsequent to that fatal convivial meeting with his devoted and truly noble friend: he outlived his companions,—Shakspeare was not,—and the elegant, warm-hearted Drayton slumbered under the cold stones of the ancient Abbey, insensible to the ruthless neglect and contemptuous indignities that were aiding time, with cruel rapidity, to devastate the venerable form of his aged friend. Lingered too long after that memorable, but doubtless to him most melancholy day, when he was very poor, old, and sick, and living in an obscure alley, it was that the heedless, heartless Charles answered the petition which pleaded for a supply to enable the ancient servant to procure necessities to support his feeble,

tottering frame, when sinking under the heavy burthen of increasing years, by meanly and tardily sending the old laureate ten guineas, through the hands of one of his pampered minions. Roused by the paltry insult, the old Poet's soul kindled within him, when he uttered his well-known and truly spirited reply, "The king," said the high-minded, noble old man, "hath sent me ten guineas because I am poor and live in an alley: go and tell him that his soul lives in an alley." After suffering privations and wrongs, to which those unacquainted with the hollowness of courtly friendship and the fickleness of popularity would have supposed their dependents and favourites could never be subjected, the old man died in August 1637, aged 63.

EDWARD ALLEYN.

Edward Alleyn, the Garrick of his day, also lived on the most friendly footing with the Poet. The founder of Dulwich College was

in 1592 a successful and applauded actor, performing the principal parts in the plays of Shakspeare and Jonson. He appears to have divided his time between his favourite pursuits, and the truly ennobling pleasures which the familiar associates of Shakspeare must have enjoyed. The friendly intercourse and brilliant conversation which passed at their social meetings at the little tavern called the Globe, near Blackfriars, were doubtless productive of pleasures that long outlived the hours of convivial communion, and might right nobly supply subjects for reflection in after years.

The following letter shows something of the suggestive nature of the usual conversations that passed at these meetings. G. Peele, the writer, was fellow of Christ Church, Oxford, and a dramatic poet; the letter is addressed to one of his friends named Marle.

“ Friend Marle,

“ I must desyr that my syster hyr watch and the cookerie book you promysed may be

sent by the manne. I never longed for thy company more than last night, when Ned Alleyn did not scruple to affyrme pleasauntelye to thy Friende Will, that hee had stolen his speech about the qualyties of an actor's excellencye in Hamlet hys Tragedye, from conversations manyfold, whych had passed betweene them, and opinions given by Alleyn touchinge thys subject. Shakespeare did not take this talke in good sorte, but Johnson put an end to the strife with wittylye remarkinge, 'This affaire needeth no contentione, you stole it from Ned, no doubte; do not marvel, have you not seen him act tymes out of number?'

“ Believe me, most syncerilie, yours,

“ G. PEELE.”

Alleyn, being prudent and managing, was enabled to amass considerable wealth, which he had the good sense and noble spirit to employ in a beneficent manner.

Aubrey, who believed all he heard, and wrtoe all he believed, gravely repeats a story of

Alleyn having been frightened into a vow of religion and charity by an apparition of the devil. Though bound in honour to grant even the devil his due, we give no credence to the slightest foundation for this absurd tale,—Satan never did so good a deed.

Though belonging to a class which an unjust and senseless law vilified and outraged with the title of vagabond, the insulted actor was a man of refined taste, noble principles, and genuine, unaffected piety. Gifted with that unselfish munificence of disposition, which mistaken men, misled by some fantastic delusion, have with singular falsehood called “ princely,” Alleyn expended 10,000*l.* on the building of Dulwich College, which he generously endowed in his lifetime; and we afterwards find he humbly submitted himself to live on the stipend, supplied with the same diet, and wearing the same apparel, his noble charity had provided for others. Amongst his papers, one dated May 26, 1620, contains this grateful

memorial: " My wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common Pleas Bar of all our lands to the College; blessed be God that he hath given us life to do it." This needs no comment, the memory of such a man commands our love, respect, and admiration.

Alleyn finished a career made splendid by his high talents and numerous virtues. in the November of 1626, leaving an ample provision for his wife.

Such were the associates of Shakspeare. Locality is supposed to exercise considerable influence on the mental and moral powers; as a general rule the apophthegm would be amply proved if many exceptions might be allowed to come into court as credible witnesses. The damp and murky biding-place, the narrow street, the stifling and noisome court, the noisy and bustling town, the close and populous city, could advance claims to genius as splendid, mind as comprehensive as ever sprung in beauty, perfection, and joy from the forest, the moun-

tain, or the valley. But there is one locality that must ever be a blessing or a curse,—one atmosphere that breathes life and health to the soul, or withers its vitality by the deadly poison of a fatal miasma. Evil-minded, frivolous, worthless, or even unsympathizing associates have proved infinitely more destructive to mental and moral life than war, with its ghastly train of famine and pestilence, has ever been to physical existence. External circumstances, whether arising from wealth or poverty, may always be wrestled with, triumphed over, and trampled upon, but not so the fearful, unalterable influence of mind upon mind. For good or for evil, for health or contamination, every human being with whom we are doomed to hold anything approximating to familiar communion, possesses and exercises a chartered commission, sanctioned by decrees that can never change. Deeply and powerfully must the sensitive spirit of Shakspeare have been acted on by this universal law ; what benignant, pro-

found, and mighty, though unconscious sway, must his magnificent mind have exercised over the destiny of the society by which he loved to be surrounded ! To his gentle but preponderating influence, it is no mean pleasure to suppose we can trace the growth of virtues and the cultivation of talents, which entitled his immediate friends and intimate associates to form the aristocracy of genius and of goodness. We cannot fail to recognize the merciful hand of Providence which, by early leading the Poet to the metropolis, at once rescued his matchless spirit from suffering under the crushing, desecrating power of unmental or degrading associations, and by thus timely placing him in a position, where he was blessed and a blessing, saved his moral nature from the overwhelming miseries which companionship with mean mediocrity, unsympathizing neglect, or envious baseness ever recklessly inflicts on the noblest and the finest minds.

Most fortunate was the cause which sent

Shakspeare from the vicinity of such paltry neighbourhood as that of Sir Thomas Lucy ; for the unwholesome atmosphere which envelops the seat of the scorner is fraught with pestilence wasteful to time and thought,—morbid spite and ponderous dulness are monstrous incubi that darken the Poet's dream, and snap the harp-strings of the minstrel.

JOHN COMBE.

The statement of the supposed lasting animosity excited by Shakspeare in the mind of John Combe, on account of the facetious epitaph, is completely disproved by the fact that John Combe, in his will, bequeathed "to Mr. William Shakspeare five pounds," and the Poet's bequest of his sword to Mr. Thomas Combe, nephew to John, makes it evident that the friendship between the two families continued without interruption to the last

D I A R Y

OF THE

R E V. J. W A R D, A.M.,

VICAR OF STRATFORD-UPON-AVON,

EXTENDING FROM 1648 TO 1678.

D I A R Y,

&c. &c.

I HAVE heard it reported that the Earl of Lindsay,* the King's Generall at Edgehill.

* In the battle of Edgehill, Robert Bartu, Earl of Lindsey, was wounded and taken prisoner, and Lord Steward, Lord Aubigny, and Sir Edward Vernon, were slain.

From a turret of Nottingham Castle, on the 25th of August, 1642, the unhappy Charles sealed his own certain destruction by first hoisting the standard of civil war; and Rushworth relates what he calls a "fatal presage" attending this unhallowed ceremony. A high wind blew down the standard, and the weather continued so tempestuous for a day or two, that it was impossible for the royalists to set it up again during this ominous storm. With the sacred names of freedom, liberty, the law, religion, and God on his lips, but with vengeance, despotism, and destruction in his heart and hands, the miserable monarch led his misguided adherents to the fight at Edgehill, where 5000 Englishmen fell, and the green sod was saturated with the blood of our countrymen. The king, with his two sons, was in danger of being made

should say, after hee was wounded, that if it pleased God to spare his life, he would never goe into the field with boys againe.

Dr. Conyers dissected a person not long since, that died for love in London; and they found (at least as they fancied) the impression of a face made upon his heart.

Dr. Turner, being to be examined by the Colledg for his admission thereunto, the young Dr. that examined him askt him how many chapters there was in such a book of Galen? He made answer, he read Galen before he was divided into chapters.

It was a saying of Maximinus, the Roman General, “Ego, quo major fuero, tanto plus laborabo.” So should all gentlemen say.

St. Paul’s church was built by the sinnes of the people, which was thus; their ghostly prisoner, and it might have been in their defence, that the Earl of Lindsey (the King’s General) received in his thigh the wound of which, being taken prisoner, he died the next day. His last words, mentioned by Mr. Ward, probably alluded to this circumstance, and the boys were afterwards Charles the Second and James the Second.

fathers would lay penances upon some penitentiaries, as masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plaisterers, and others, to work so many days gratis in the building before they could get absolution; and so it came to be built.

When Sir Thomas More was prisoner in the Tower, they took from him all his books; whereuppon hee shutt up his windows, and being askt why, he answered, “ It was time to shut up shop when all the ware is gone.”

There was a Parliament held at Edmundsburie, 1196, in the reign of K. Edward I., wherein acts were made, *excluso clero*, the archbishops and bishops being excluded, because they would not consent to give him a subsidie, as the temporalitie did.

One used to call washing days execution days, in regard they were so troublesome.

Dr. Prideaux said of the man in the Gospel, that made excuse because hee had married a wife, “ What a fool was hee not to bring his

wife with him, for then hee would have been the more welcome."

One querying another, whether a thousand angels might stand upon the point of a needle, another replied, "That was a needles point."

Almanack makers doe bring their almanacks to Roger le Estrange, and hee licenses them. Sir Edward Walker told mee hee askt him, and hee confest that most of them did foretel the fire of London last year, but hee caused itt to bee put out.

In the reigne of Queen Marie, one Walter Rippon made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, which was the first that ever was made in England.

A merchant of Parma went to confession to a barefooted friar, of the order of St. Ffrancis; and had this penance enjoined him, that hee should eat ʒiij (three ounces) of chaff as a penance for his sinne; and his sinne was, an intention hee had to kisse his maid.

I have heard of a tradesman of London that was found kicking a 100 pound bagge of money about a roome, and calling itt by strange names; and being askt the reason, hee answered hee had sent him of an errand for half a-year, and hee had staid 12 years; meaning that hee had lent it but for awhile, but itt was 12 years ere he could get it in againe.

Nick Culpepper says that a physitian without astrologie is like a pudden without fat.

One being desired to ask three things, which hee would have graunted, hee askt, 1st, as much ale as would serve him all his life; then what hee would have in the second place, as much tobacco as would serve his life; then what in the third place, he stood still awhile: the King prest him to speak quickly; hee then said, 'more ale.'

Erasmus, in his Epistle to Bilibaldus, casts this slurre upon Luther and his followers: *Ubique regnat Lutherus, ibi literarum interitus, duo tantum quærent, censum et uxorem.*

Qui suadet, sua det, was the answer of one of the prebends of Windsor to Spalato, the dean, who had exhorted them to some liberall gift, wherein they had a mind that hee should precede them.

The rowle in which the Jews write their law is a piece of parchment as long as from Whitehall to the Exchange, as a Jew told mee; it is writt in great letters, and is as much as the priest can hold in his armes. If hee should let it fall, hee must fast three days, and believes certainly hee shall die next year.

A tyler, falling off a house, killed a man, but was not much hurt himself; hee was arraigned for murther, and his prosecutor had this justice afforded him, that he should tumble off the house, and trie if he could kill the tyler as he walkt by.

The Countes of Castlemaine (one of Charles's mistresses) is now much declining in favour. Shee was lately brought to bed; after shee had lyen in nine days, shee followed in the

progres, as Sir John Clopton told mee. Before shee came home againe her child was buried at the Savoy. They say shee now would be reconciled to her husband, and hath sent for him. There is one Mrs. Steward, who is a renowned beautie, and is now much in esteeme above her, whom it is said they have a mind to marie to the Duke of Norfolk, and send for him home, which Henry Howard, who is next brother, takes ill; and this year, retiring home, hath spent, it is said, 20,000 pound in house-keeping this Christmas, which is taken ill, in regard the King himself hath given over house-keeping. They say that all this talk of the Lady Castlemaine hath proceeded from her owne follie; shee is not willing her children should bee esteemed her husband's owne. I heard also that my Lord Chesterfield was a person much acquainted with her formerly; enquire how long shee was married before the King came in.

There is a report of Hyppocrates, as if hee

should say this in charge with physitians, that they should cure others with simples and compounds, and themselves with sack and claret.

I have heard they put on the Queen's head, when shee was sick, a nightcap of some sort of a precious relick to recover her, and gave her extreme unction; and that my Lord Aubignie told her she must impute her recoverie to these. Shee answered not, but rather to the prayers of her husband.

A fellow that lives in Kinton, in Warwickshire, that had 27 children, most of them born alive, yet not one of them lived above a month, this man I spoke with myself at Kinton, June 12, 1664.

A bark of a tree, which apothecaries call nescio quid, itt was first brought over to bee used by dyers; but not answering expectation in their facultie, itt was made use of to scent tobacco: itt gives a fine fragrant scent.

“ Though you are the best of men, yet you are

but men att the best," was a Cambridge man's jest before the judges at Bridgnorth.

Mr. Anthony Burges, (one of the ministers who submitted to the Act of Uniformity,) of Sutton Colfield, is lately dead at Tamworth; and some of the last words hee should speak were these, or such as these, that of late hee had been somewhat unwilling to die, but was now become very willing; and for the leaving of his ministrie he took much comfort in itt, since itt could not bee injoyed but upon the terms wherein now itt is.*

Bishop Laud, when he was in Oxford, speaking of the Papists making pictures and images of Christ, says hee, " And now it

* This is a very affecting tale of a minister who obeyed the command of man rather than that of God. Mr. Burges wanted sufficient moral courage to join those nonconformist ministers, who, by sacrificing their livings, (apparently their only means of subsistence,) preserved their allegiance to the King of kings. Similar sacrifices for conscience' sake have been made in recent times by those who will doubtless be acknowledged at the last day, as good and faithful servants, the meet companions of the martyrs for truth, whose names ennobled the early ages of Christianity.

may bee truly said, Is not this the carpenter's sonne?"

There is a fellow come out, who hath answered Dr. Bates. Remember to buy the book. Hee is a Catholick, as appears by his writings. Hee finds much fault with him for speaking too favourably of the King's enemies, especially of the Presbyterians. Hee abuses Dr. Bates very much, and calls him "*homo magis sagax quam nasutus*," and plaies much upon the losse of the Dr's nose: hee tells him hee need not talk so much against the —— of Babylon, since hee hath had such intimate converse with —— himself as to loose his nose amongst them.

One told the Bishop of Glocester not long since, that hee imagined that physitians, of all other men, were the most competent judges of all others in affairs of religion; and his reason was, because they are wholly unconcerned in the matter.

The Lady Conway hath something like the

Irish ague : shee is a great philosopher, Henry Moor. of Cambridge, allmost perpetually with her in her chamber. I have heard a storie of old Lord Conway's rise, that he was a souldier att first, and by degrees governor of Brill and other places in the Low Countries ; that hee was imploied in the Palatinate, and managed things there very wisely and well ; that hee came into favour with the Duke, was a very strong man, and was after made Secretarie of State.

King James used to say merrily, he had three things which no prince ever had—a secretarie that could not write, a bishop that could not preach, and something else.

I have heard a story of Dr. Syngleton, in Oxford, that when several persons had wrote to him about a place, some for one person and some for another, hee took a pair of gold scales, and weighed the letters which weighed heaviest ; so hee had the place whose letters were heaviest.

A woman in Warwick, being in travail, and sorely afflicted with paine, they could not rule her, but sent for my Lady Puckering to trie what shee could doe; when shee came shee exhorted her to patience, and told her that this misery was brought upon her sex by her grandmother Eve, by eating an apple. “Was it?” says shee; “I wish the apple had choak’d her.” Whereupon my lady was constrained to turne herself about, and goe out of the roome and laugh.

Goer, the Germane ambassador to the Turk, coucheth the offences that lie in the Turks to our religion in four particulars, as hee received itt from the Grand Signior himself. The first is, that wee eat our God in the eucharist; the second, that we make our God in the church; third, that wee divide our God in the Trinitie; the fourth, that wee denie him in our lives. The two first must be removed by a recantation; the third must be assailed by cautious, warie, and cleer expressions; the last must bee re-

formed by doing nothing unlawfully, by wearing nothing indecently, by speaking nothing improperly.

Fair hair, as the poets say, is the prison of Cupid ; that is the cause, I suppose, the ladies make rings, and brooches, and lovelocks to send to their lovers, and why men curl and powder their hair, and prune their pickatevants, (moustachios.)

The breasts and paps of women are styled the teats of love ; for which cause women, who studie temptation, doe so much discover them. There is no pride in women, but that which rebounds from our baseness ; for only by our weak asking wee teach them to denie. *Licet ipsa neget, vultus loquitur quodcumque teget.*

One coming to a taverne and asking for wine, it was askt him what wine hee would drink ? hee answered, a pint of claret and burnet ; the vintner, instead thereof, went and really burnt itt.

I have heard this to be a certain truth, that women that have blew lips are allways scolds. Mr. Dod heard this att London.

I have heard England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, called the kingdom of old smocks.

I have heard that the phraze Scott free came first thus; the Scots in King James his time, if they committed crimes still escaped, even when Englishmen were hanged.

One askt Dr. Osborston how hee lived so long in health, hee made this answer, *Parce cœnavi, solus cubavi, curas fugavi.*

A good motto for a ring I saw at Mr. Toon's, which was given to him by a friend of his who died, itt was this, "Prepare to follow mee."

Dr. Osborston used to say, that though impudence was not a vertue, yet itt would beggar them all.

One Mr. Erly, in Warwickshire, who had some skill in astrologie, and his wife being readie to be delivered of a child, hee consulted his books when shee was in travail what was

the aspect of the starres, and finding itt bad, hee bid them hold their hands, but the woman could not, shee must be delivered, and so shee was, but the fellow is not hanged afterwards. Dr. Lovel told mee this storie.

My Lord Paget seeing a little bitt of mutton on a great platter of fat and gravie, put off his doublet; itt being askt what hee intended to doe, hee told them hee intended to swimme for that bit of mutton.

I heard of one neer Oxford who borrowed 50*l*. of his father-in-law, so itt was to be concluded when itt was to bee paid, and they being a little knavish concluded the 30th of next February, hee being an ignorant fellow assented, the lawyer drew the writings accordingly, but the fellow cannot get his money to this day, hee lives at Marston, neer Oxford.

Epigrammatista ita mulieres perstringit.

*Est mulier mera bilis, habet duo commoda tantum,
Cum jacet in thalamo, cum jacet in tumulo.*

I have heard of a Ffrenchman who lived in

London about thirty years ago who lived very gallantly, and nobody knew how hee could get itt, one day he invited a companie of his friends to a great ffeast, which being done, he showed an experiment; says hee to his man, "Fetch mee a chrystall," imagined worth sixpence, hee put it in a crucible, added fire to itt, and when itt was very hot, put it into a liquor, and polisht it, then bid his man take it to the jewellers and sell itt, and hee did for thirty pounds, and then hee paid for the dinner, and told them how hee lived.

I have heard of a gentlewoman in Oxford, who hearing that one was accounted a beautie who had a heavie, sleepe look with her, when shee went to the play, sate uppe the night before, that shee might look sleepily too.

One said merrily, hee wisht hee had a sinecure, for his parts lay much that way: itt was one Washburne of Oriel.

Apothecaries in the smallpox, and such like diseases which are infectious, charge for attendance.

I have heard of a parsonage in Kent that is called Tilburie Killparson; few parsons live above two or three years in the place.

I have heard of parson Philpot, that hee would have a consort of hogges, and whenne hee would have them sing hee kept them hungry, and set their trebles and bases in their several ranks and orders.

Dr. Medford gave Mr. Beriston this comfort concerning his wife; "Shee will dye, but may bee wee may keep her alive for a-week, and that is much, for some creatures live but a-day."

I have heard of a parson who ust to say this of his parishioners, that they were troubled with a Sunday ague, for hee could never get his parishioners to church on that day, though all the rest of the week they were very well.

Dr. Chamberlayne, the man-midwife, lives in the Abbey Churchyard, his fee is five pound, yett I heard, if he come to poor people, hee will take lesse.

When Bishop Monk died, hee was buried at

Westminster with singing the service, and a Scotchman standing by said, that “ These men live merrily and dye merrily.”

An apothecarie told mee that Jhonston, the herbalist, was a very studious man ; hee was knighted by the king, and slaine at Basinghouse, in the time of the warres.

An apothecarie told me, that Dr. Wright, in London, had once, as hee saw, sixty plates of silver brought him for a fee, which could not bee worth less than a hundred and fifty li.

Notwithstanding the papists pretend such wonderful things of Thomas à-Becket, yet, in the forty-seventh year after his death, a question was moved in the schools att Paris, whether hee was saved or damned.

The Lord Strange, or Earl of Derby, came to his honour and estate thus : there was an eagle built her nest near Lathom Hall, now this man had no children, and hee and his wife walking out one day saw a red cloth in the eagle's nest, whereuppon they sent upp to see

what itt was, and there was a child, which hee took and made his heir, and for the unexpectednes of the thing named him Lord Strange, and att this day in his armes hee bears the eagle and child; some thought it might bee his own, and conveyed thither: this story I heard.

Saturday, March 1, 1661. Mr. Burnet and I was with Dr. Fry, att his house, near the Tower, where wee saw him sitt very reverently, with his hat with silver lace about itt, and his studying gowne on; hee askt the good people many questions; there were at least twelve or fourteen with him while we were there.

I have heard of a fellow, that when the parson cried outt, "The Lord bee with you," answered very mannerly, "And with your worship's spirit."

Sack, tobacco, and a wench O,
Bring a man to the King's Bench O,
When a man hath lost and spent all,
Hee must goe to Sir John Lenthall.

Dr. Dolbie does most blusteringly assert that the world is made for the bold ; he might have properly said, for the impudent, that is, such as himself.

One Maxey of Christchurch one day studying in the librarie was reading Swarez, and when he had read a good while, was heard to say by one that sate in the next seat, “ Well, Swarez, I have read three leaves, but do not understand three lines, wherefore if I ever read word in thee againe, I will give thee three of my teeth.”

Judas repented and hanged himself, said a certain frolick parson to his parishioners, but you will be hanged ere you will repent.

Six things required to a proverb ; 1. short, 2. plaine, 3. common, 4. figurative, 5. auncient, 6. true.

A physician told a father that his sonne was a dead man : the father replied, I had rather a physician called him so a hundred times, than a judge on the bench once.

Some men when they have ground the faces of the poor, give the toll to build almshouses, though too little to hold half the beggars which they have made.

One asking what made a good musician, says one, a good voice; says another, good skill; says a third, good encouragement.

Hospitals too often have the rickets, the head grows bigge whilst the bodie decays.

The schoolmen reduce all corporal charitie to these seven heads; *visito, poto, cibo, redimo, lego, colligo, condo.*

Some say when man lost free-will woman found itt, and hath kept itt ever since.

There are four sorts of saints; first, of fiction, as St. Christopher; second, of faction, as of our late times; third, of superstition; fourth, saints indeed, as St. Paul's widdows indeed.

Bishop Hall said the Bishop of Exeter was a Baron, but a bare one.

King James said hee was a valiant man that durst first eat oysters.

Sprats are proverbially called Weaver's beef of Colchester.

Two pittiful reasons given by the Muscovite why hee undertook warre with Poland; one was, because a certaine Polander writing of the warres, wherein the Polander had the best, said only they had beaten the Muscovite, without adding his title; secondly, because in quoting something touching the genealogie of the Muscovite's auncestors, hee named one as the father, which was indeed the sonne, hee demanding the offender's head, and itt being denied, hee levied warre immediately.

At Stockbridge, in Hamtshire, there was one who invented a plow to bee drawn by doggs, which would plow an acre in a day by the help of one man, and the contrivances about itt.

Leland is the industrious bee, working all; Bate is the angry wasp, stinging all; Pits is the idle drone, stealing all.

One said wittily of wooll, itt must needs bee warme, consisting all of double letters.

About the giving of abbey lands to the king, there was a difference in King Henry the Eighth's time, some were for giving the king all the abbies which his ancestors founded, and the others to be kept for the use intended. Others were for giving the king all, only Latimer did earnestly urge that two abbeys, at least, in every diocese, of considerable revenue, might be preserved for the maintenance of learned men therein.

Our English proverb which expresses women's lying-in, by being in the straw, argues that feather beds are not ancient.

A golden helmet dug up at Hartaxton, in Lancashire, about seven score years ago, conceived to be some eminent Roman's.

This was the epitaph of Katharine, third daughter to King Henry the Third and Queen Eleanor :—

Wak'd from the womb, shee on the world did peep,
Dislikt itt, closed her eyes, fell fast asleep.

King Henry's wives comprised in this
tetrastich :—

Three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane I wedded,
One Spanish, one Dutch, and four English wives,
From two I was divorced, two I beheaded,
One died in childbed, and one me survives.

Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" was by some
believed to be real, whereupon Budæus and
Johannes Paludanus, out of fervent zeal, wished
some learned divines might be sent thither to
preach the gospel.

About the year 1260, the impudent friars
beganne to obtrude on the world a fifth forged
gospel, consisting of superstitious ceremonies,
and styled Evangelium æternum, which did
much mischief in the church amongst credu-
lous men.

A DISTICH ON TWO BOYS.

Hic erat ingenuus, non ingeniosus, at ille
Ingeniosus erat non ingenuus.

Humphery Ffen, a nonconformist minister,
living neer Coventrie, made such a protesta-

tion against the hierarchie, that when his will was brought to bee proved, the preface would not bee suffered to bee put amongst the records of the court.

James Sands, of Horburie, in Staffordshire, outlived five leases, of twenty-one years a-piece, after he was married ; he died aged 140, his wife, 120.

Bonner, the persecutor in Queen Marie's days, was a bastard ; one Savage, a priest, in Cheshire, was his father, and had a daintie dame to his concubine.

Hee that would bee happy for a-day, let him goe to a barber ; for a week, marrie a wife ; for a month, buy him a new house ; for all his lifetime, bee an honest man.

In auncient historie, if wee will have anything of truth, wee must have something of falsehood ; itt is as impossible to find antiquitie without fables, as an old face without wrinkles.

There is a water in Cornwall dedicated to St. Keyne, the vertue whereof is this, that

whether husband or wife come first to drink they get the masterie.

As in a chimney, the brazen andirons stand for state while the dogs doe the service ; so in embassies, formerly it was usual to have a civilian employed with a lord in embassies, the one for state, the other for transactions.

Adrian the Emperor asking Epictetus what love was, was thus answered : in puero, pudor ; in virgine, rubor ; in fæmina, furor ; in juvene, ardor ; in sene, risus.

Lunæ cremento, tua carpere poma memento,
Hæc cum decrescit, quod carpseris omne putrescit.

I have heard this guesst att, as the ground of founding the Royal Societic ; the king well knew that Harrington, who wrote “ Oceana,” and such strange fellows as hee, had their discourses and meetings, and there tatled about a Comonwealth ; whereuppon he instituted another, whereof his royal self vouchsafed to bee one in opposition to itt, not thinking fitt to putt down the other by open contradiction.

The Saxons had their blood-letters, but under the Normans physick begunne in England; 300 years agoe itt was not a distinct profession by itself, but practisd by men in orders, witness Nicholas de Ternham, the chief English physitian and Bishop of Durham; Hugh of Evesham, a physician and cardinal; Gry-sant, physician and pope; John Chambers, Dr. of physick, was the first Bishop of Peterborough; Paul Bush, a bachelor of divinitie in Oxford, was a man well read in physick as well as divinitie, hee was the first Bishop of Bristoll.

A Parliament is a perfect syllogism, the Lords and Commons are the two propositions, and the King is the conclusion.

Lawyer's gowns hurt the commonwealth as much as soldier's helmets.

Speaking of a great linguist, one says hee might bee interpreter to the Queen of Sheba.

A scholar borrowing a horse, when hee was

brought home, the man complaining that hee had used him ill, hee begunne to apologize, and tell him hee had given him a peck at such a place, and a peck againe at such a place, and so on, the man replied, if hee had given him a few more pecks hee had peck'd his — out.

One, I think a clergyman, having gained a living, built a house uppon itt, and put this inscription over the door, “*Sorte sua contentus* ;” afterwards being by better preferment drawne from thence, one told him hee hoped hee would not remove, for hee had proclaimed his content in his condition to the world, and so repeated his motto ; “O,” says he, “I was content after a sort.”

There was a wittie wench that wished her lover all good qualities except a good understanding, because that she feared would make him out of love with her.

Dr. Dolphine telling his patients they must abstaine from windie meats, they asked him

what windie meats are; hee tells them, bellows, and bagpipes, and trumpets, and such things.

Ubi tres medici, ibi duo Athei, hath been an old though a false calumnie.

The Ffrench have a proverb, that the words ending in ique doe mock the physitian; as paralytique, hectique, apoplectick, lethargick.

I have heard that King James, towards his latter end, was one day lying on a couch, and his servants thought him to bee asleep, but hee starts up and tels them that hee was not, but was thinking that hee was an old man and must shortly die, and must leave behind him three fools, the King of Spaine, the King of Ffrance, and his owne sonne. This Mr. Brace told me.

Ffeak once in London prayed that God would beat Antichrist out of round caps and square caps.

In Scotland, especially in Edenborough, when they throw out a chamberpot, they crie, Carde-leu, to signifie to those that goe under to take

heed, knowing what is coming ; sometimes in a night, in the narrow street in Edenborough, you shall hear twenty cardeleus altogether, so that by endeavouring to avoid one you fall under the persecution of another.—Mr. Andrews.

King Charles is an active young gentleman, as Mr. Stretton relates ; hee saw him leap with much activitie, hee by much outleapd the Duke of Buckingham and severall others, as allso in shooting hee is very dexterous.

One Mr. Cutler, of our house, when hee was allmost drunk, used to say, “ Now, gentlemen, wee beginne to come to ourselves.”

There was a fellow, a clergyman, about King James, an insufferable beggar of preferments, and some taking notice of itt, and intending to putt a trick uppon him, told him there was a very great place fallen void, and itt was very like hee might have itt ; hee askt them what itt was, they told him the Deanery of Dunstable, hee applied himself to his Majestie, and the

king told him hee knew no such deanery in his dominions : hee was ashamed, understanding itt was a trick putt uppon him, and refrained the court long after.

Mr. Dod told mee this storie : the buisnes of tithes in the Protector's time being once hotly agitated in the council, Mr. Rouse stood upp and bespake them thus : "Gentlemen," says he, "I'll tell you a storie ; being travelling in Germany, my boot in a place being torne, I staid to have itt mended, and then came to mee a very ingenious man and mended itt ; I staying the Lord's day in that place, saw one who came upp to preach who was very like the man that mended my boot ; I inquired and found itt was hee, itt grievd mee much ; they told mee they had tithes formerly, but now being taken away, the minister was faine to take any imploiment on him to get a living." I heard this storie turnd the Protector, and hee presently cried out, "Well, they shall never mend shoes while I live."

In Paris there are hospitals for all sorts of people; there is for orphans, for bastards, for persons that are blind, and any man, poor or rich, may have a place in itt if itt bee not full; those that have the —, when they are cured and sent away, have a certain number of blows on the back.

I have heard of a fellow in Oxford, one Ffrank Hil by name, who kept the Antelope, that if one yawned hee could not chuse but yawne; that uppon a time, some schollars having stolen his ducks, hee had them to the vice-chancellor, and one of the schollars got behind the vice-chancelor, and when the fellow begunne to speak, hee would presently fall a yawning, insomuch that the vice-chancelor turnd the fellow away in great indignation.

I have heard that Scott of Marlow should say, that next to the sending of Jesus X., the cutting off the king's head was the greatest mercie to us.

I have heard there was one Hotham, an

English knight, that had a mind to a gentlewoman whom hee had heard to bee of a high spirit, yet hee had a desire to marrie her, and did ;—when they were married hee made her this proposal, whether shee would rule the house the first year, then leave itt to him ever after, or the contrarie ; shee chose the former, hee kept exactly to his promise during the time, so that the coach was not made readie, or anything done without her appointment ; her year being ended, hee assumed the government, and shee, according to her usual manner, thought againe to take itt, but hee refused itt ; hee, seeing her not willing to bee ruled, sends for a toothdrawer, and pulls out one tooth, and then asks her whether shee would bee ruled ; after that hee pulls out a second, shee again denied, and so till the fourth came, then shee yielded, and was obedient ever after.

I have heard a prettie storie of a certain woman, who having had a hard labour, would have

her sonne which shee brought forth called Ichabod. The woman that carried the child, having drank plentifully, fell asleep all sermon time, and after sermon time the minister came to baptize the child, the woman went off very briskly to the ffont, the parson, when she came, askd her the name of the child, shee rubbd her forehead and could not tell; att last shee cries out shee could, hee bid her name itt, shee calld it, Incombob; the parson wonderd att itt, but under that name hee baptizd itt, and afterwards the woman remembered itt, and went back with the parson, who baptized itt Ichabod.

There was a Dutchman who came to Oxford, and they did so liquor his hide, that going thence hee lost his way, and was faine to lay all night in Bagley Wood; so when hee came home, hee told his friends that there was “modus bibendi apud Anglos, quem vocant, once againe, qui fecit me pernoctare in Bagley Wood.”

King Charles the First was in Scotland when the first news of the Irish massacre* was represented to him; itt was told him that itt was horrible, and that they spared neither man, woman, nor child; the king was then playing a game, when itt was told him by an Englishman, "I," says hee, "that is news indeed," and so went on in his game, whence the Scots concluded hee knew itt; itt strongly reported

* "In March or April, 1641," says Rapin, "the Irish formed the project of casting off the English yoke, of seizing upon all fortified places, and cutting the throats of the English throughout the whole kingdom. This design was really executed, and forty thousand English Protestants were massacred by the Irish." Rushworth states that more than one hundred and fifty-four thousand were cruelly murdered from the 23d of October, 1641, to the 1st of March following, according to the computation of the priests themselves. The report of the perpetration of these atrocities, under the authority of the king's commission, stamped with the broad seal, is disbelieved both by Rapin and Rushworth: though attributed to the Catholics, they were strictly in accordance with many other acts of Charles's *paternal* government. Mr. Ward appears to have given credence to what was evidently the current report, in confirmation of which he relates this anecdote.

they had the broad seal for itt, some think by the queen's secret procurement, but itt's hard to accuse majestie.

One Rainsford, a courtier, petitioned Queen Elizabeth, that Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John might be released out of prison, meaning translated into English, for the Scripture had been kept in an unknown tongue.

Sir Thomas More used to say, hee would not pinne his faith on another man's sleeve, not knowing whither hee would carrie itt, which was a wise saying.

Bishops have always governd their clergie by canon law, not by canon shott.

A smyth att Madrid, in Spaine, placed his somme amongst the Jesuits, giving them 3,000 ducats for entertainment. The man, being admitted, was awhile after stripped of his habit, and returned home; but the monie was refused to bee repayed. The smyth sues them att the law; but they by favour obtaine sentence against him. The poor man betook himself to

his shifts, when, uppon clothing his sonne in the habit of the societie, hee made him work daily att the forge. The quick-scented fathers having notice of itt, least their cheat should bee publickly knowne, immediately sent for the smyth, paid him his mony, and so redeemed their habit from a mock shew.

When Paul the Fifth had interdicted Venice, the magistrates publisht an edict, that such as refust to say masse, or say their dutie, should bee hanged. A magistrate askt a neighbour curate whether hee would say masse? Hee making some pause, the magistrate told him hee must bee hanged if hee refused. The curate replied, hee would rather bee excommunicated thirty years than hanged a quarter of an hour; and that princes att last made an end of quarrels, and then their subjects partook of the benefit of them: but hee never heard that a man that was hanged had the benefit of any articles, and, therefore, for his part, hee would say masse.

Rowland Lacy, when hee heard his father

was tapt, says hee, “ Is my father tapt ! Then hee will not last long, for nothing in our house lasts long after itt is tapt.”

A good match might bee made betwixt a blind woman and a deaf man.

Mr. Baxter says most parish ministers deserted the people in the plague ; but the Nonconformists stuck to them, and, therefore, will not bee easily forsaken by them.

At the Savoy the Nonconformists gave in eight particulars, which were sinful in conformitie, and reserved libertie to adde the rest ; and one was, that it was sinful to reject any from the communion that would not kneel. This they desired to begin with, and had prepared arguments. Three Presbyterians were offered bishopricks when the King came in. Reynolds accepted, Baxter refused a day or two, Calamy paused longer to see whether the declaration would passe into an act, but att last refused. Dr. Bates and Dr. Manton were offered deaneries.

There was a prophecie of an old bard to this effect — The churchman was, the lawyer is, and the souldier shall bee.

Mos est prælatis, præbendas non dare gratis,
Sed bene nummatis, vel eorum sanguine natis.

I have heard a merrie storie of a certain scholar, that professed himself best able to studie when his wife's petticoat lay upon the bed. Dr. Badon the author of this storie, or att least the relator.

I have heard that Mr. Harrington, an apothecarie at Stratford, when hee had no mind to hear his wife talk, us'd to desire her to goe and beat some sassafras.

Plutarch mentions a number of suitors to one maid; but they fell into such contention among themselves, that they did tear her in pieces. Too many disputations doe rend the truth, and
“nimium altercando amittitur veritas.”

I have heard that De Witt is as great a statesman as anie in Europe, and that his places in the State are worth 50,000 pounds a-year

that Sir George Downing should give this character of him.

When the warre was att the highest, the monthly tax came but to 5,400 li. a-month; yet there then was up the Earl of Essex his armie, Sir William Waller's, my Lord Denbigh's, Major-General Poyntz', Major-General Massey's, Major-General Langbourn's, Sir William Bruerton's, Sir Thomas Middleton's Brigadier Captaine John Crowther, Dr. Crowther's brother, was vice-admiral of the Irish seas.

King Edward the First forbad sea-coal to bee burnt in London, in regard of the great smoke which itt made.

The Lady Clopton says, that when persons enter into a nunnerie, they have two yeers' time to make trial: the first yeer they may wear their owne habit, the second yeer they are habited, and yet may leave att the end of the second yeer.

My Lord of Oxon hath an estate of 4,000 pound a yeer, which hee had by marriage with

one of the Bannings: hee hath not above 800 pound a-yeer belonging to the earldome. Hee loosed his estate yeerly by horse racing, as I have heard. Hee hath a son by Roxalana, called Aubrey Vere.

Hooker, the New England man, once said to Mr. Simon Ash, who was to preach before him, "Sym," says he, "let itt bee hot." Hee meant zealous.

St. Swithine, bishop of Winchester, wrought many miracles; and one was, that hee made whole a basket of eggs that were all broken, and some other things accounted as miracles in those days.

I heard Sir Edward Walker say that there is no nobleman in France that believes in God but for fashion's sake. Hee says they are very atheisticall.

My Lord Cherburie's eldest sonne died with drinking at Ludlow, and was found dead in his vomit and blood: they us'd means to trie if there was any life in him, as putting up sneez-

ing powder into his nostrills, and cupping and scarifying him to make him feel, but all to no purpose ; he was perfectly dead.

In the reigne of Queen Marie, one Walter Rippon made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, which was the first that was ever made in England.

A judge that used to lay his hand uppon his ear when hee heard a cause, and being askt the reason of itt, said, that hee reserved the other for the opposite party.

150,000 houses in London before the fire. About 15,000 or 16,000 dy yeerly in London when no plague, which is thrice more than in Amsterdam. The excise in London comes to about 12,000 pound a-yeer, about a fourth part of the excise of England. London stands on 460 acres of ground. Lost in books 150,000 li. att the fire of London. London bridg is 800 foot long, 60 foot high, and 30 broad ; itt hath a drawbridg in the middle, and 20 foot between each arch.

The Egyptians kept their wives at home by allowing them no shooes.

My Lady Castlemaine had a roome which was floor'd with inlaid wood of diverse colours, such as cabinets and dressing-boxes are made of. She is now made Dutches of Cleveland, Countes of Southampton, and Barones of Non-such.

One said of lawyers, that the reason why so few of them come to church to hear the assize sermon is, because they are taking instructions in their chambers.

Northamptonshire wants three fs; that is, fish, fowl, and fuel.

A certaine young man had compacted with the divell for the graunt of his wish, being kept low by his father. The obligation was made, and written with his own blood, and given to the divel. After, being suspected, hee was brought to Martin Luther. The young man at first denied itt; yet being wrought upon by Luther, confesst itt; whereupon Luther, un-

derstanding the matter, and pitying the poor young man, willed the congregation to pray, and hee himself ceas'd not with his prayers to labour, so that the divell att last was compell'd to fling the obligation in att the window, and bid him take itt again to him.

In King Henry the 8th's time, when the divorce was in agitation, hee sent Dr. Cranmer and the Earl of Wiltshire, with diverse others, to Rome. When they came there, the Pope proferd them his toe to kisse, the Earl of Wiltshire having there a great spaniel, which stood betwixt him and the Bishop of Rome. The Bishop advanct forth his toe to bee kist; the spaniel perceiving the Bishop's foot of another nature than it ought to bee, or whether itt was the will of God to take down by a dog the ordinarie pride of the Bishop of Rome, the spaniel went directly to the Pope's foot, and not only unmannerly kissd the same with his mouth, but, as some affirm, took fast hold with his mouth of the Pope's toe.

After Van Trump had beat the Spaniard on our coast last, the King sent some of his nobles to compliment him, and their ladies would goe with them, whom Van Trump feasted on ship-board with herring only and good sack, and itt was well taken. Herring is a treacherous meat; the ladies love itt well, but not the smell of itt.

Mr. Boyl wrote a book concerning English mineralls, and set up an elaboratory to try them. Mr. Boyl never drinks any strong drink: hee every morning eats bread and butter, with powder of eyebright spread on the butter. His supper is water-gruel and a couple of eggs; his dinner is mutton, or veal, or a pullet, or walking henne, (as hee calls them,) which goe to the barne door when they will. He is but 36 yeers of age; hee travelled six yeers with his brother, my Lord Ossory; their abode principally was at Geneva, whence they sallied out into Italy. Hee reads a chapter in Greek and one in Hebrew every morning.

Sternhold was of the bedchamber to King Henry the 8th. I have heard that Hopkins was a fidler at Witny. Cleveland made an epitaph uppon John Hopkins ; itt was thus :—

Here lies John Hopkins, here I say,
Lo, here hee lyes, for ever and for aye.

Old Bryan, of Woodstock, a taylor by profession, and a fidler by present practice, of age 90, yet very lively, and will travail well.

George Green, of Woodstock, 90 yeers of age, that will mowe and doe a good day's work still.

Cripps, of Woodstock, 90 yeers of age, that works all the yeer as other men doe, hath as much wages ; hee is wondrous vivacious, and the two last very hard laborers all their time.

Thomas Cock, *alias* Hawkins, 112 years of age when hee died. Woodstock men frequently long lived.

Goody Jones, of Woodstock, and old Bryan, two such old people as itt is thought England does not afford, nor two such travailors of their age.

Whether there are not more men than women that are naturals, notwithstanding women are the weaker sex.

Dr. Harvey lived till he doated, as I have heard say, and would talk but very weakly.

A certaine woman that eat much before her husband, and hee complained of her to her mother, shee told him itt was her fault, for shee had not wormd her; wherefore shee advisd him to let her have her home to worme her; and shee advisd her to eat little before her husband, but to pay itt in private: and so shee did, which very much pleasd him, insomuch that hee forgave tenne pound of her portion which was left behind, for worming her.

Sir Edward Walker went to the King immediately after King Charles the First had his head cut off; hee carried but forty pound along with him, and one twenty pound, which hee received from England in all the twelve years. Hee saies the Duke of Ormond and my Lord Chancellor kept but two men apeece when they

were beyond sea with the King. He told mee hee carried the garter to the Marquis of Brandenburg, and had 125 pound for itt; that hee had a stately palace at Berline; that hee is not such a drinker as people say. Sir Edward said hee dined with him, and protested that hee had risen from the table thirstie.

Some have made a bad wife the subject of their commendation, because they say shee brings a man to repentance.

One saies that Cromwell said once to Lambert, “ Were I as young as you, I should not doubt, ere I died, to knock att the gates of Rome.” Some say that Oliver had a designe when hee had gott some more townes in Fflanders beside Dunkirke, to have, with a small squadron of shipps, made the Dutch pay toll in the channel.

Avon a British word, aufona with them signifying as much as fluvius with us. Gild in Saxon signifies mony, because that such as were either for charitie, religion, or trade asso-

ciated, did cast their monys, goods, yea, and sometimes lands together for the publique support, or their owne common charge. In the first of Henry the 5th, the King forbad the erecting any more gilds.

Many persons of old did conveigh land to religious houses, “ cum corporibus suis,” which signifies that the religious house should find them conveniences whilst they lived, and sepulchre them when they were dead.

Richard Beauchamp,* Earl of Warwick, was a roaring housekeeper, six oxen being usually eaten att a breakfast att his house in London, and every taverne full of his meate :

* Richard de Beauchamp lived in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, and was Regent of France. He died at Rouen in that kingdom in 1440, possessed of an immense estate, the yearly value of which, as appears from the account of his bailiff, in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth, amounted to eight thousand three hundred and six marks eleven shillings and eleven pence halfpenny, at a time when barley was four and two pence a-quarter, capons three pence a-piece, and hens three halfpence. He was buried at Warwick.—*Dugdale and Stow.*

and any who had acquaintance with the familie. might have as much sodden and roost as hee could carrie on a dagger.

Itt was a usage in auncient time, where they could hitt of anything that sounded neer or like their names, to bear itt in their armes, as Clopton hath a tunne.

Whilst St. Peter preacht at Antioch, the Gentiles, by way of contumelie towards the name of Christians, shavd the very topp of his head, which afterwards was held a great honour to the religious.

Memento. My brother had of mee 25 writings; hee said they appertained to that estate which I sold him: hee had them from my house in March 8, 1674.

March 8, presently after my brother was gone, there came one, who pretended his name was Ward; his father a merchant in Crouched Ffriars, in London; and hee lived himself in Paternoster Row. Hee pretended his father bid him call uppon mee to bee acquainted with

mee, if hee came this way : hee sent for mee to the George. I lookt uppon him as a cheat, and only drank a flaggon of ale with him, and so left him, as the people saw very well.

Severall levellers setled into Quakers. The late unhappie times had piled up such materials, as itt was easie for the Quakers to arise as the scumme of all. A Quaker debtor replied to his creditor, "Tis reveald to mee that I owe thee nothing."

Lambert, a Papist this thirtie yeer, and John Milton* a frequenter of a clubb of Papists.

* A learned and very able critic has advised the suppression of this notice respecting the habits of the sublime author of *Paradise Lost*, as he is of opinion its insertion would tend to invalidate Mr. Ward's statements. With great deference, I feel bound to state my opinion that this judgment is rather hypercritical than just. Milton, the powerful, the grand, the noble republican, was a man of principle, and not a man of party. Milton, the honest, conscientious, devoted dissenter, was the son of religion, and not the child of bigotry. He walked in the broad path of self-evident truth. It was with wrong principles and false axioms he waged incessant war : with no spirit of animosity against individuals, with no personal hatred towards man, or men collectively, he threw down his echoing gauntlet, and stood foremost in

On the King's being at Oxford, severall came downe to the court, amongst which was

the field of time, a mighty champion, armed with the breast-plate of righteousness, earnest to defend the truth. Milton was not a man to shun the association of his fellow beings, he was no gloomy enthusiast;—no morbid dread of contagion closed his heart against the entrance of human affections, and the blessings of friendly intercourse. The Presbyterian republican, who had married the daughter of a royalist, was not likely to shun the society of a club of probably learned, and certainly persecuted men, on account of difference in their religious opinions. It is grievous to be obliged to find that any more melancholy reason should offer itself to increase the validity of this anecdote,—domestic unhappiness had chilled the hearth and blighted the home of Milton. In France, Italy, and England, his abilities and acquirements had procured him the respect of the learned and the great; his vigorous intellect was strengthened by travelling and observation, which, even to minds of ordinary power, teaches lessons of liberality and wisdom. The reaction that inevitably follows a great national struggle, and mysteriously throws back every progressive movement, was now in active operation. The Church of England, which under Cromwell had been used with little ceremony or consideration, pursued with a fierce and intolerant spirit, both Puritans and Catholics. Is it then a matter either of doubt or surprise, that men who were persecuted and vilified for their religious opinions should make common cause, and assemble together, to speak of their mutual sufferings, hopes, and fears? To the reverend vicar

one Mistris Kirk, daughter to one Mistris Townsend: shee came to towne, as Mr. Fflexon, my barber, told mee, in a waggon, and in mean attire: hee saw her, for his ffather kept the Chequers, where shee lay. My Lord Lovelace took a lodging for her in Allsoules, and after awhile, shee appeared as well clad as anie ladie in the court. Shee afterwards married to one Kirk, an old courtier, and one of his Majestie's creatures. Itt was, as I have heard say, imagined that his Majestie was familiar with her, in regard hee gave her away. My Lord Lovelace had her companie first after her husband's death. I have heard my Lord Ffrancis, brother to the Duke of Buckingham, kept her; and since that another nobleman keeps her.

There was a fellow with a vast long beard, which came to Oxford about the middle of September, An. Dom. 1659. Some say hee

of Stratford John Milton was known only as the Latin Secretary of Oliver Cromwell. Paradise Lost was not published till the year 1667.

had not cutt his beard since the King's death.

I have heard that the Protector should promise Dr. Lambert Olbeston, that no man should take away his living; so hee divided itt amongst two.

Says Mr. Boyl, " I love to speak of persons with civilitie, but of things with freedome."

Edmund Alline, a stage player, founded the College of Dulwich.

Fletcher, who wrote the plays, was a Northamptonshire man; his father was dean of Peterborough.

Floid, of the Charter House, saies there hath been killed 80,000 men on both sides in the late civill warres, which shews how sad a thing civill dissentions are.

It was but twenty shillings which Mr. Hamden went to law with the King for, and my Lord Says but four pounds.

Charles Brandon was the only person that lived and died in the full favour of Henry the

sth, some say because hee was like him in person and conditions.

One living in a house supposd to be haunted, and paying a dear rent for itt, was askt how hee durst live there! He said, "Two saints in heaven vext him more than all the divels in hell," meaning St. Michael and the Virgin Mary, their festivals being the time when hee usually paid his rent.

Mors senibus est in foris, juvenibus in insidiis.

The Packet of Advices says, that 40 millions of monie and monie worth was milkt out of the nation, and by one side only, that is, the parlaiment's, and spent by the yeer 1647. The author saw plate heapt upp in Guildhall, like huge wood piles, and the plate, and most of the 40 millions, came out of the cittie.

The Lord Say, Mr. Pimm, and Mr. Hamden first promoted the rebellion, Essex conducted itt, and Cromwell, Vane, and Ireton carried itt much further than the others intended to doe, and made itt incapable of reconciliation.

Some in Queen Elizabeth's time, hoping to repair themselves by church lands, ranne out of their estates, and then cried, "Solvat ecclesia!"

1. Deacons attended upon presbyters to bring the offering to the altar, to read the gospels, to baptize, and to administer the Lord's supper.

2. The subdeacons, who used to attend the deacons with consecrated vessels, and other necessities for administering the sacraments.

3. The acolouthites, who waited with the tapers while the gospel was read, and the tapers with which they waited were ready lighted.

4. The exorcists, who servd to dispossess such as were possessed by the divel: an office of little use, but very auncient, for they are found at the synod of Arles, within 200 years after Christ's death.

5. Lecturers, who servd to read and expound, and these were of use when churches began to multiply.

6. Ostiarii, which used to ring the bells, and open the doors and shutt them. These six,

with bishops and presbyters, considered as one, make seven, which some will have to bee the seven heads of the beast on which the woman sitteth.

One says of a swearer, that hee swaggers at the rate as if hee was master of artillerie to the divel.

Vinum theologicum is counted the best wine ; and the reason of the phrase is, because priests in Paris and Lovaine are such tasters and praisers of itt.

Arden signifies a woody place, and was so used by the Galls and the old Britons. The last of the Ardens, which was Robert, dyed at Oxford, unmarried, an. 1643.

In 266, under Gallienus, Pope Dyonysius ordained churches, and churchyards, and parishes ; but Cuthbert, the Archbishop of Canterburie, about the yeer 752, obtained that the bodies of the dead should bee buried in churchyards within citties, whereas aunciently they were buried without.

In 1102, under Anselme, itt was ordained, “*ut decimæ non nisi ecclesiis dentur,*” before they paid them where they pleased, or where they had a mind to bee buried.

Heretofore none were admitted to orders, but such as had a title to a benefice, or iff any were, the bishop that ordaind them was att his owne charge to keep them.

The slaughters of Christian people, excited by popes uppon the account of religion, since the first appearing of the Waldenses and Albigenes, may bee thought to equal, if not to exceed, the persecutions of the heathens. In the first persecutions against the people, which were raisd either by the exhortation, decree, or command of Pope Innocent the Third, are reckond to bee slaine in Ffrance alone, 1,000,000 people ; and of later days, have been reckoned 150,000 Christians, within the space of thirty yeers, consumed by the inquisition.

If wee consider the protestant growth of atheisme and infidelitie amongst us, and trace

itt to itt's original, we shall find itt to bee of Italian extraction, and from thence propagated to Ffrance, and soe to England; and the reason why itt flourishes so in Italy is, because they see that those who profes most, that is the churchmen, carrie themselves so badly and vitiously as indeed they doe.

Other books doe gratifie a man with some knowledg or some good notion or other, but so doe not the Quakers' books, which are flatly and dully written.

One says of another that hee presumes to tax the world like Augustus, meaning hee was censorious.

“Anima suilla pro sale,” a swine's soul serves for salt to keep the bodie sweet, and a Quaker's does no more. Quakers need a second revelation to ascertain the truth of the first, and a third to ascertain the second.

Itt was questiond, when John Ffelton had committed the act uppon the duke, whether hee might bee putt to the rack to extort a con-

fession from him, who putt him upon the action, and itt was resolv'd in the negative, that they could nott. The king (Charles the First) intimated to the judges that hee would have Felton's hand first cutt off, but they answerd, itt could not bee.

I have heard Mr. Stretton, of our table, say, that when Cromwell was in Scotland, about a week before Dunbar fight, hee sent a letter superscribed to the Right Honourable David Lesly, Lord Generall of the Scots armie, wherein hee expostulated with him and the nation, wondering that anie protestant should fight for one who was popish, as hee alleged Charles Stewart was, and profferd him, to retaine Scotland in the name of the parliament of England, 10,000 li. per an. out of England: Mr. Stretton saw the letter.

I have heard say by Mr. Clark, the bedle att Oxford, that some merrie fellows about King James did, or would have putt in a word into the dictionarie, scoto, scotas, to begge.

I have heard a storie of a Quaker that came to Sir Henry Vane, to persuade him that hee was to bee the Lord's anointed, and powred a bottle of stinking oil uppon his head, which made Sir Henry shake his eares: Mr. Ffenwick.

One, when the king was in Scotland, advised him to accept of the proposals which Cromwell made him after Dunbar fight, but hee rejected them and forbid him his court.

Sir Edward Walker says, that in Holland, every Sunday, there is a collection in their churches for the poor, and in such a church as ours att Stratford, five or ten pounds may bee gathered; every one gives something, for which hee thinks God especialy blesses him; wee in England give only att the Sacrament.

King William the Conqueror, on his death-bed, repented of his hard usage of the English in these or the like words: "**Multis, O Amici!** gravibusque peccatis onustus, contremisco, et mox ad tremendum Dei judicium rapiendus,

quid faciam ignoro ;” and so hee goes on : “ *Naturales regni filios, plus æquo exosus habui. nobiles et vulgares crudeliter vexavi, injuste multos exhæreditavi,—numeros, maxime in pago Eboracenci, fame seu ferro mortificavi.*” Those that were in armes against the conqueror presently lost their lands, but not their children after them.

There is a minister in Northamptonshire, I think at Cleydon, that will not pay the archdeacon synodols, but will pay procurations ; and tels him, hee would bee glad to see him att his house, and hee should bee welcome according to the old custome.

Some say the Countess of Carlisle* gave secret

* The five members of the House of Commons were Denzil Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslerig, John Pym, John Hampden, and William Stroud, who, with Lord Kimbolton, were accused by Charles the First of high treason, for resisting his arbitrary and oppressive government. The obsequious Attorney-General, after bringing down to the House repeated impeachments against them, was himself impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, in violating the privileges of parliament, for which he was declared incapable of holding any office, except that of Attorney-General, and committed to the

intelligence to the five members and Kimbolton of the king's designe, and so they fled into the cittie.

Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice came over here into England about the beginning of Sept., 1642. Prince Rupert was the 2nd and Maurice the 3rd sonne of the elector.

The first relief by souldiers given to Ireland after the rebellion was a regiment under Sir Symon Harcourt. After, some regiments were sent from Scotland and the Earl of Leicester's regiment from England; these made some impression on the enemie in Leinster, but Ulster was very ill provided.

Generall King, who was in the king's armie, was a Scotchman; hee had a great hand in

Fleet during the pleasure of the House. Charles pretended that, on a bare accusation, he had power to apprehend the members on suspicion of high treason and commit them to the Tower: he even came to the Commons to apprehend them, a design which was happily frustrated, as we learn from Mr. Ward, through the Countess of Carlisle; a series of similar acts of lawless despotism excited popular resistance, which inevitably led to the destruction of the monarch, and the exile of the Stuart family.

Marston Moor fight, and quitt not himself so well as hee should have done, as some think. Montrosse was a married man; hee married the daughter of the Earl of Southesk, and had two children att least by her.

The Irish, when Oliver had conquerd them, were some tried and executed by a high court of justice; the president of itt was Donellan, an Irishman, and Cook, the same that was in the king's trial; some were transported, as the Earl of Clanrickard. The remaining inheritors were transplanted to Conoght. The chief of qualitie that sufferd, (for there were more of lesser note,) were Colonel Mac Hugh, Colonel Tool, and Colonel Bognal, and Sir Phelim O'Neal, who was hanged and quarterd neer my Lord Confield's house, att the place where hee causd his father to be murtherd.

Mr. Robert Manly was in the same plott against Oliver that Dr. Huet was in. Morgan had been a souldier forty yeers, and had comaunded a brigade of foot in Fflanders, and

acquitted himself to the astonishment of the enemies, and the admiration of Turenne.

Captain Titus was author of the pamphlet calld "**Killing no Murder.**" King Charles the First confesses that hee treated att the Isle of Wight with many honourable lords and gentlemen, and says hee cannot but say that they dealt nobly with him.

The poor people at Limosin, thinking the pope not only to be Christ's vicar, but a God too, the pope being their countriman, they petitioned they might have two harvests in a year graunted by his holines. The pope, after long consultation with his grave council, said that they should : but with this condition, that they should reckon not henceforth by twelve, but by twenty-four months in the year.

Grover and his Irish ruffians burnt Southwerk, and had 1000 pounds for their pains, said the narrative of Bedloe. Gifford, a Jesuite, had the management of the fire. The 26 of May, 1676, was the dismal fire of Southwork.

The fire begunne att one Mr. Welsh, an oil-man, neer St. Margaret Hill, betwixt the George and Talbot Innes, as Bedloe, in his narrative, relates.

The great fire in 1666 begunne in Pudding Lane, in one Mr. Ffarmer's house, a baker.

The Duke of Ormond was the King's leiftenant in Ireland in 1648, and the rebels had made a confederacie among themselves, and these confederates had made a kind of league with the leiftenant, wherein they agreed, uppon libertie given them in the exercise of their religion, to bee faithful to and assist the king: to these allso were joined some forces raisd by the Earl of Castlehaven, Clanrickard, and Inchequin, so that they were the greatest united strength in the island; but there were among them a great many other papists, that would by no means subject themselves to the protestants, and these were calld the nuncio's partie, as the others were calld the confederate partie: these persons not agreeing, and the popish confede-

rates having broken their articles, the leiftenant seeing them readie to besiege him in Dublin, and not being able to defend itt, to preserve the place for the protestants, surrenders itt to the parlaiment of England, and came over for England to the king in holt, from England he went to the prince, now king, to Paris. But the confederates, affrighted with the news of the Rumps sending an armie thither, desired the prince, by letters, to send back Ormond, ingaging absolutely to submitt to the king's authoritie, and to obey Ormond as his leiftenant, and thereuppon hee was sent back; this was about a yeer before Cromwell went over, in which time, by the dissensions in Ireland betwixt the confederate partie and the nuncio's partie, and dissensions about comaund, they were att last routed by a sallie out of Dublin. In a little time after, comes Cromwell, and in less than a yeer conquers allmost all, leaving what was behind to Ireton to finish.

A Jesuite in his sermon, in one of their col-

ledges, compard his societie to a clock, which by the regularitie of itt's motions, did direct all other things; but while hee was in his similitude, their colledge clock, being out of order, struck a hundred, which being heard by the auditors, administered laughter.

The 28th of Henry the Third was the first time the word parliament was ever used, before itt was called concilium magnum, commune concilium regni, magnatum conventus.

My landlord at Brackley told mee a storie of Dr. Cosines, Bishop of Durham, that his bishoprick was worth 7000 pound a-yeer; that hee is a very parsimonious man; that hee was first chaplain to Archbishop Neal, then to Bishop Laud. That his sonne, Mr. John Cosins, was with him since hee was bishop half a-yeer; but hee made him so poor an allowance that hee left him, and came upp to London, and turnd papist againe, and continues soe, and his father does not look upp on him in the least, but hee is poor and hath his main-

tenance of catholicks. That when Dr. Cosins was in Ffrance, hee had all his meat out of the old queen's kitchen, and his victuals in her court in a chamber there too. That hee and his man livd sometimes for sixpence a-day; and that hee heard say hee was better then than now. He hath five daughters all married, the last to Dr. Grenvil, brother to the Earl of Bath, and prebend of Durham, with a parsonage. That hee is an extreme passionate man. That when hee was in Ffrance, diverse gentlemen that travaild thither usd to come to see him, and droppe some pence into his hand. That when hee was low, hee was often tempted to turne papist, with large promises, that iff hee would doe so, hee and his children would bee provided for, and they should never trouble him more; but I have heard hee is a man much against their way, and preaches much against itt. That hee hath 9,000 pound odd monie composition for the cole pitts. That hee said of the Duke of Buckingham, that hee was one

of the best witts of the nobilitie of England, of which duke, I heard say, that Mr. Spratt of Wadham was his chaplaine two yeers ere the duke knew itt; whether itt was a drollerie or not I know not

An instrument calld a waywiser, by the motion whereof a man may see how many steps he takes in a-day: I have seen one worth thirty shillings.

It was said of Bishop Hooper, that hee was spare of words, spare of dyet, and sparest of time: a neat commendation.

The dog days in the yeer 1668 very hott: inquire the consequence of that heat, and what effect itt had generally uppon bodies that yeer. In the heat of sumer, about July and August, wee had in Stratford fewer burials than ordinarie; I have observd itt, too, before: inquire in London weekly bills.

In King Richard the Second's time physicians and divines were not distinct professions: for one Tydeman, Bishop of Landaph and

Worcester, was physician to King Richard the Second.

Mr. Leigh, the synodical commentator, used, after hee was 70 yeers of age, to beginne his account againe ; so that iff hee was askt how old hee was, hee would say hee was five ; five on the new account, 75 in all.

A massy crucifix plact on the table in the Chapel royal, in Queen Elizabeth's time, for some yeers, till Peach, the queen's fool, broke itt, att the instigation of Sir Ffrancis Knowles.

Itt is said of Bishop Williams, that hee was a dioces in himself ; being bishop, dean, prebend, residentiarie, and parson, all at once.

Edmund, Earl of Derby, who dyed in Queen Elizabeth's days, was famous for chirurgerie, bonesetting, and hospitalitie.

Mr. Swann told mee his was the first shipp that went into India after the king's death ; as soon as they came there, they sent the president to acquaint the king with the death of the King of England by the hands of his own subjects ;

hee told them, that iff anie man mentiond such a thing hee should bee putt to death, or if hee could not bee found out, they should all dy for itt.

Mr. Graunt observes, that the number of christenings in 1660 was greater than anie three yeers foregoing; whence he observes the benediction of the kingdome in the restitution of monarchy: but something else may be inferred from itt.

Because conventicles were forbidden in Scotland, one there said grace of an hour and half long, so couching a conventicle in itt.

Mr. Fflexon * told mee, that in the warres here was one, under Sir Henry Moody, that always washt his face in sack; hee lookt as fresh as ever hee saw man in his life, yet was 50 or more; hee was shavd twice a-week in sack; itt took upp half a pint of sack att a time to shave, though otherwise a spoonfull or two would do: hee was cornet to the king's life guard.

* A barber at Oxford.

Bushel was my Lord Bacon's man, hee is very old ; I have heard hee had a suit which was much buttond, whence that jest was fixt uppon him, that when my lord fell, hee made buttons, and his man, Bushel, wore them. I have heard somewhat of his peregrination into Man, or the Calf of Man, where hee met with an old woman, whom some say hee turnd to a conjurer.

It is said of the gunpowder plott, that itt seemd a piece rather hammerd in hell by a conventicle of cacodemons, than tracd by humane invention.

The bill of right came after the loane, and contained this, thatt no free man bee compelld to yield anie gift or loane, without consent in parliament.

None to bee imprisond without judgement of his peers.

That billeting of souldiers on the countie should bee left off, and commissions for proceeding by martiall law abolished.

Of 97 ministers that were in London before the warre, eightie-five were turnd out.

The Act of Indemnitie, which passd since the king came in, was dated from Jan. 1, 1637, that is, from the beginning of the Scotch troubles.

My Lord Cook, the lawyer, when hee was dying, used frequently this speech, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done."

King Henry the Fourth, by his royal charter and concurrence of Parliament, did sever the possessions of the dutchy of Lancaster from the Crowne, and that which John of Gaunt held for terme of life, was established to perpetuitie by the statutes of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh; which separation was made by King Henry the Fourth, in regard hee well knew that hee had the dutchy of Lancaster by sure and indefeasible title; whereas his title to the crowne was not so assured, because, after the death of Richard the Second, the royal right was in the heir of Lyonel, Duke

of Clarence, second sonne of Edward the Third, and John of Gaunt, who was father to Henry the Fourth, was the fourth sonne; therefore his policie was to make itt (the dutchy) a distinct thing from the crowne, for fear of after-claps.

It was Edward the Third who erected the county of Lancaster into a county palatine, and honoured the Duke of Lancaster therewith, giving him *jura regalia*, having a particular court; the officers whereof were the chancellor, the attorney, the receiver-general, the clerk of the court, the auditors, surveyor of the messengers. The seal of the dutchy remains with the chancellor; but the seale of the county palatine remaines in a chest in the countie palatine, under the safe custodie of a keeper.

King James, during his reigne in Scotland, was heavily pestered with the Presbyterians. Itt is very prettie to observe what prettie tricks they usd to play with him. One time hee had a mind to feast some embassadours that were

come into his kingdome, and for that purpose did desire the cittie of Edinborough to give them an entertainment, which they promised; but in the interim the church, to crosse the busines as much as might bee, resolve to publish a fast, which they did, and hardly forebore excommunicating the citizens of Edinborough for not keeping the fast, and feasting the ambassadors according to their promise.

Some Jesuites and Papists have said that there was no such thing as a plot intended by the Catholicks, but only one feigned by the Puritans to render the Catholicks odious; that no Jesuit had any hand in itt, or knowledge of itt; and that Henry Garnet, the Jesuit, was executed for his religion, not for this horrid treason, of which hee was not guiltie, as Endemon, Johannes, and Laurentius falsely published to the world.

The Lady Arabella was daughter to Charles, Earl of Lenox, third sonne to Margaret, sometime Queen of Scotland, daughter to Henry the

Seventh, but after married to the Earl of Angus, 1514.

The treason with which Sir Walter Rawleigh, and Cobham, and Grey was charged was some talk that they had in the Privey Councill about the Lady Arabella's succession in the Crowne, and securing King James.

My Lord Peters is an Essex man; hee hath a house in Aldersgate Street, wherein lives the Marquis of Dorchester.

Don Antonio was in England in Queen Elizabeth's days, and lived at Uxbridge in Queen Elizabeth's days, as old Sampson told mee; hee knew him. Hee obtaind the Crown of Portugal, and Essex, and Norris, and Drake were sent to set him in his kingdome; but all to no purpose.

King James gave the Earl of Carlisle all wast ground and incroachments in England: hee had 6,000 li. of the cittie of London, for ground which the Thames had left att one time

Uppon a signe about Fleet Bridg, this is

written : “ Here lives Peter de la Roch and George Goslin, both which, and no other, are sworn operators to the King’s teeth.”

I was at Rayston’s shop in Ivie Lane, Febr. the 8, 1661. Hee printed the Marquis of Winchester’s conference with the King : hee printed most of the Royalists’ works, as Hamond’s, Taylor’s pieces, and others.

Old Sampson, the chymist, told mee that hee made the aqua fortis with which Sir Walter Rawleigh did precipitate gold to enrich an oar, which hee presented to King James, proffering to bring the same from beyond sea, but could not perform his promise.

Sir Walter had two sonnes ; the eldest was bad, and, I think, kild with him ; and Carew, who was born in the Tower, a fine gentleman, as hee says, and of the bedchamber to the last King, and governor of Jersey or Gernsey, of which his father was allso governor.

Jan. 4, 1661, I was with one Mr. Sampson, a chymist, who lives in Great Allie Street,

about East Smithfield ; hee was operator to Sir Walter Rawly twelve years whilst hee was in the Tower : hee told me manie things of Sir Walter.

It is not permitted for any man to ride full speed over the bridg by the Tower without a forfeit, least so doing the horse should strike fire, and so fire the gunpowder ; 18*d*. forfeit.

Sunday, January the 19, 1661, I was att Christchurch Hospital, and saw their custome at dinner in the hall. The steward told mee they maintaine seven hundred in that hospital, there and in the country, and had not above 4,000 pounds a yeer, yet expended 8,000 li. I askt him how they could depend itt ? Hee said itt came in by God's providence. Their founder was King Edward the Sixth. They have ten wards, and many beds in a ward, two in every bed, the boys by themselves, and the women by themselves : every table hath a nurse, one whereof told mee that their allowance was 3*s*. 6*d*. a-week,

and 3 pound a-yeer. Dr. Alston is their dr. in physick.

I was likewise att the Charterhouse, and the porter told mee the whole storie of the house. Mr. Sutton bought itt of the Duke of Norfolk or Suffolk, who had itt of Henry the Eight, when hee dissolved the abbys. This Sutton was Mr. of Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth att Berwick, and came by an estate, they say, by buying a ship, which provd to have in her much gold. His intent was to have built his hospitall att a towne in Essex, but he turnd his mind : hee lived not to see itt perfected ; but his executor was faithful, and performd his will, and it was finisht. Their revenue is betwixt four and 5,000 pound a-yeer : they maintaine 80 old men and 44 boys att the school, and 24 att the universitie eight yeers.

When King James came into England, coming to Boughton, hee was fleasted by Sir Edward Montague, and his six sonnes brought

upp the six first dishes ; three of them after were lords, and three more knights, Sir Walter Montague, Sir Sydney, and Sir Charles, whose daughter Lady Hatton is.

Lisping people usually good natured, as I have heard the observation made.

The Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite, had one sister, and shee was married to Hamilton, and brother of one Lord Purbeck, the one this Lord Grandison, the other Christopher, Earle of Anglesey.

The Duke of Buckingham intended the lady whom Esquire Ray married for his brother, the Earl of Anglesey ; but Wray left him drinking, and some companie with him, and in the meantime went and married her, for hee had a graunt of her from King James ; but after the Duke got the King's good will, the Duke got Esq. Ray to bee removd from the court, for before hee was of the bedchamber to King James.

Mr. Hartman had a piece of unicorn's horn, which one Mr. Godeski gave him ; hee had itt

att some foraine prince's court. I had the piece in my hand. Hee desired Dr. Willis to make use of itt in curing his ague ; but the Dr. refused, because hee had never seen itt used. Mr. Hartman told mee the forementioned gentleman had as much of itt as would make a cup, and hee intended to make one of itt. It approved ittself as a true one, as hee said, by this ; iff one drew a circle with itt about a spider, shee would not move out of itt.

I have heard King James would have his daughter askt three times in the church, which accordingly shee was, in St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mr. Washburn.

Archbishop Chichly, having persuaded King Henry the 5th to a warre with Ffrance, built a colledg in Oxon, to pray for the soules of those who were killed in the warres of Ffrance. Hee calld it Allsoules, as intended to pray for all, but more especialy for those killd in the warrs of Ffrance.

The dissolution of abbeyes causd the books in

their libraries to bee spread, to the increase of learning, which their former slothful possessors would not make use of.

I have heard Sir Kenelme Digby to bee as great an empyrick as any in Europe ; and many of his conceits are empyricall, and some scarce true.

June 14, 1661, I saw Sir Henry Vane* be-

* It is impossible to pass over this dark deed of violated faith and ruthless murder, without dwelling for a moment on the character of its splendid victim,

“ Than whom a better Senator ne’er held

The helm of Rome, when gowns, not arms repell’d.”

Vane had, it is true, been excepted in the Act of Indemnity, but the same House of Commons that excepted him, petitioned the King, as did the House of Peers, that he might not suffer death ; which was agreed to by Charles. Had a spark of honour warmed the monarch’s breast, this promise would have been doubly sacred, as a pardon had been before proclaimed to all but the late King’s judges. The record writers of the time call Vane’s bearing at his trial and murder, “ indiscreet” and “ insolent.” Honest, firm, and unbending to the last, he declared at his trial, that he valued his life less in a good cause than the King did his promise, and at the scaffold, his perfidious murderers, fearing the effects of the noble testimony of his dying sentiments on the populace, stifled his last speech with the discordant sound of the hollow drun. Though his judges could not well be

headed on Tower Hill, and hee was much interrupted in his speech, because hee reflected on his judges.

I saw Ben Jhonson's play, calld the Alchymist, acted, in which two parts were acted well, the Dr. and the Puritan, the latter incomparably well, att the playhouse, which is the King's, betwixt Lincoln's Inn Field and Vere Street.

This land, some yeers past, hath been boyling hot with questions concerning right of dominion and obedience due from subjects.

In Ffrance a physitian is liable to excommunication, if hee thrice visit a patient without acquainting a priest for his soul's health.

I have heard a storie of Vincent Wing, the astrologer; hee was mett by an acquaintance of his going to London, without his boots, on horsebacke; one Mr. Lane meeting him, and asks him why hee did so? but hee replied hee was sure itt would not raine; but ere hee was

deemed "indiscreet," this act brands their blood-stained memory with heartless insolence and base treachery.

got a mile or two, itt fell a raining with much feircenes, and so continued a week.

In Cheshire, when men are sick, they tye a handkerchief about their heads, and make them a posset ; and if they recover them not, then Lord have mercie uppon them.

Wee have utterly lost what was the thing which preserved beer so long, before hops were found out in England.

I have heard this account of the rise of the family of the Russels. About the time when Philip, King of Castile, father to Charles the Fifth, was forced by foul weather into the harbour of Weymouth, Sir Thomas Trenchard bountifully entertained this royal guest ; and Mr. Russel, a gentleman or esquire of Kingston Russel, in the countie of Dorset, who had travaild beyond seas, and was much accomplisht himself, was sent for to compleat the entertainment. King Philip took such delight in his companie, that when hee went home, hee recommended him to Henry the 7th, as a person of

abilities to stand before princes. King Henry the 8th much favoured him, making him controller of his house, privy counsellor, and made him Lord Russel. Edward the 6th, Earl of Bedford. Two rich abbeyes, Tavistock and Thorne, in Cambridgeshire, fell to him att the dissolution.

Mr. Ffrancis Quarles was borne in the parish of Romford, in Essex, and was secretarie to James Usher, Bishop of Armagh. His losses in Ireland att the rebellion were great, which made him returne hither.

I have heard Mr. Trap say that the parsons of Tredington were allways needie; one Dr. Brett, who was parson before Dr. Smith, was to marrie one Mr. Hicks; and Mr. Hicks, in a vapour, laid a handfull of gold and silver uppon the book, and hee took itt all; whereupon Mr. Hicks went to him, and told him of itt, that hee did not intend to have given him all; itt was about ten pound. Says hee, "I want, and I will pay thee againe;" but never did.

King Charles, when hee had pawned his crowne Jewells in Holland for 200,000 pound, hee sent out commissions of array into all the counties for arming men. Petavius, in his Historie, saies that King Charles, when hee came out of Spaine, kissd English ground; and when hee went into Scotland to bee crown'd, 1633, hee hardly escaped the hands of one Arthur, a dominicall ffriar of Spaine.

The Queen mother of Ffrance died at Agripina, 1642, and her sonne Lewis, 1643, for whom King Charles mourned in Oxford in purple, which is princes' mourning.

Wickham, Beaufort, and Wainfleet succeeded each other in the see of Winchester, and those three got, and held the bishoprick within two of six score yeers. This Beaufort was the great cardinall who was reported to say on his death bed, " Iff all England could save his life, hee was able, either by monie or policie, to procure itt."

St. Ebba was daughter to Edelfrid, King of

Northumberland. When her father was taken prisoner, shee got hold of a boat in Humber, and passing along the raging ocean, shee landed att a place in March, in Scotland, which is called the Promontorie of St. Ebb to this day. Becoming prioress of Cordingham, shee cut off her owne nose, and causd her fellow nuns to doe theirs, to preserve their chastitie.

Mr. Anderson, a townsman and merchant of Newcastle, talking with a freind, and handling his ring on Newcastle Bridg, before hee was aware, lett itt fall into the water, and was much troubled att itt ; but the same was found in a fish caught in the river, and restored to him. The same is related in Herodotus in his third book, the Minion of Fortune.

There are three flathers against musick in churches ; first, Jerom, calling itt “ theatrales modulos ;” secondly, Gregorie, terming itt “ consuetudinem reprehensibilem ;” third, Athanasius, who flatly did forbid itt in the church, for the vanitie of itt.

Bushel had leave from King Charles, and Sir Ffrancis Godolphin with him, to coine monie at Aberesky, in Wales; their mine yeelded a hundred pound a-week silver, besides half as much in lead.

An orator, being to comend one who was scarce commendable, said only thus: "This deceased person ought to bee spoke wel of for two reasons; first, because God made him; secondly, because hee is dead."

Mr. Speed was helpt much in his labours by Mr. Camden, Sir Robert Cotton, and one Mr. Barkham.

One spoke of the Spanish plate fleet, that if all charges were cast upp, the fortune of the sea and the like, itt would appear that they purchase a little gold, att the price of a great deal of gold.

It seems to mee to bee one of the greatest blemishes of Queen Elizabeth's reigne, that shee suffered the Earl of Leicester, who was so wicked, to domineer as hee did.

Since the twentieth yeer of Queen Elizabeth the rack was never used in England; then, indeed, *Campion** was wrackt, but none since, and the Queen was much displeased att itt, being informed itt was against the law. This Baron Weston, in the tryal of Mrs. Collier, affirmd.

Sir Edward Walker was secretarie to the Earl of Arundel, when hee went embassador to the Emperor about restitution of the palatinate. Hee was secretarie to the same Earl when hee was general of the King's forces against the Scots. Sir Edward, by the King's comand, wrote the actions of the warre in 1644. I saw itt, and King Charles the First his correcting of itt, with his owne hand-writing; for Sir Edward's maner was to bring itt to the King every Saturday, after diner, and then the King putt out and putt in, with his owne hand, what hee pleased.

* Edmund Campian, a Jesuit, was put to death in 1581 with Ralph Sherwin, Luke Kirby, and Alexander Bryan, three Catholic priests, for endeavouring to raise commotions in the kingdom.

A physitian told his patient this story :
“ Friend, thou hast two diseases, and whilst I kill one, the other will kill thee.”

Sir Henry Wood hath a saying, that hee that hath tasted of the King's breath, never likes any other.

One of Sir George Bukley's servants said of him, that if they could find nothing else against him, they would sequester him for original sinne.

Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, on his death bed, repented that hee had wrote so much against the Puritans.

The Jesuites and Jews are the greatest intelligencers in the world, for being both close and compact societies, and united by the oppositions generally made against them, their communications are circumscribed within their owne bodies, and so there is a more constant course of intelligence betwixt each part. Itt was a saying of Henry the Fourth of Ffrance, that to know the Jesuists was the only way to love them ; but I doubt itt was hard to know them

Mr. Hickman was a saying att my house thus : “ If men will quote the fathers, they should send a man word where they should bee, as some say the civilians doe in their pleadings send word what book they will make use of a day or two before.”

SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEAR had but two daughters, one whereof Mr. Hall, the physitian, married, and by her had one daughter married, to wit, the Lady Bernard of Abbingdon.

I have heard that Mr. Shakspeare was a natural wit, without any art at all; hee frequented the plays all his younger time, but in his elder days lived at Stratford, and supplied the stage with two plays every year, and for itt had an allowance so large, that hee spent att the rate of 1,000*l.* a-year, as I have heard.

Shakespeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson, had a merie meeting, and itt seems drank too hard, for Shakespear died of a feavour there contracted.

Remember to peruse Shakespeare's plays, and bee much versed in them, that I may not bee ignorant in that matter.

Whether Dr. Heylin does well, in reckoning up the dramatick poets which have been famous in England, to omit Shakespeare.

A letter to my brother, to see Mrs. Queeny,* to send for Tom Smith for the acknowledgment.

* Probably Shakspeare's daughter Judith, who lived to be seventy-seven years of age.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

OUR church is of auncient structure, and little lesse than the conqueror's time. The north and south crosse of Stratford church was built by Sir Hugh Clopton.

Robert de Stratford, who afterwards was bishop, was parson of Stratford.

Stratford is so called from a street passing over a ford.

Stratford super Avon belonged to the Bishop of Worcester, three hundred years before the conquest. Our Thursday mercate att Stratford was graunted to the towne in King Richard the First's time, through the meanes of John de Constantiis, Bishop of Worcester.

John de Chesterton, a lawyer in Edward the Third's time, had the manor of Stratford, in lease of the Bishop of Worcester; but in the third of Edward the 6, Nicholas Heath passed it to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, for lands in Worcestershire.

Stratford was made a corporation in the seventh of Edward the Sixth. In the eighteenth of Elizabeth, the manor was granted to Ralph Coningsby, by lease for twenty-one years.

Ralph Collingwood, Dean of Litchfield, became warden of the college of Stratford, and finished the chancel which Ballsall had designed.

The tithes of Little Wilmeccote belonged to the guild. King Henry the Fourth incorporated the guild, though it was a fraternity long before. The guild land was valued, at the dissolution of it, at 50*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

John Combes was steward of the lands and possessions of the guild.

Walter Clopton became owner of the manor of Cockfield, in Essex, and assumed the name of it.

A fair procurd for Stratford by Walter de Maydenstone, made Bishop of Worcester in Edward the Second's time, which should last fifteen days, beginning on the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Sir John Clopton's sonne buried by mee in the vault under his seat, by mee on Saturday night, Aug. 11, 1666.

William de Lucy was heir to Walter de Cherlcote. The Lucies are descended of the Montforts.

Sir Thomas Lucie much enlarged Cherlcote Park, by the addition of Hampton Woods. (Dugdale.)

The Lucies great lovers of horses aunciently, proved by one of them giving forty mark to a London merchant for one in King Edward the First's time, which was then a vast summe.

When administration was graunted to Thomas Rogers, the sonne of Thomas Rogers, Joseph was, as itt were, distracted. Witness Goody Hathaway and Mr. Barnet.

THEOLOGY, POLITICS, &c.

ADSIT Deus nostris hisce conatibus favente sui spiritûs afflatu, necnon vultu suo satis benevolo, nos quoque in omnem veritatem quasi manuducat, intellectûs oculos aperiendo, amplexus voluntatis exponendo, affectuum vires naturales suscitando, toto denique corde, eandem diligere faciendo, in tui gloriam, nostri salutem, et confirmationem, cui cum Filio, et Spiritu sancto, sit omnis honor, laus, et gloria, in sæcula.

“In brevi et facili, stat æternitas,” says St. Hilarie, things absolutely necessarie to salvation are easie and obvious in Scripture.

There are some things, as Tertullian says, which doe “ædificare ad gehennam.” edifie men downwards.

Itt is said of our Saviour's miracles they were perfect. hee made a man every whitt whole, John 7. 23 ; itt cannot be said so of other men's cures, they are imperfect, not done thoroughly.

Hee that goes about to read the goodness or badness of an action by the event, holds the wrong end of the book upwards, "quis furor est, ne moriare, mori."

Whether the place Matthew 19. 17, bee not the strongest place in the whole Scripture against the divinitie of Christ.

John Goodwin's book of "Might and Right well Met," was written in 1648, uppon the occasion of the armies gorbbling the parliament, not upon the king's death.

The apostle does not say, let every soul bee subject to the higher magistrates, but to the higher powers ; 2ndly, hee does not say there is no magistrate but of God, but there is no power but of God ; 3rdly, hee does not say magistrates that are, but powers that are ; nor 4thly,

whosoever resisteth the magistrate, but whosoever resisteth the power; 5thly, hee demaunds, wilt thou not bee afraid of the power, not of the ruler or magistrate.

McDonald says there came out in his time a book intituled “*De arte nihil credendi*,” and there was in itt but one true saying, which was, hee that will bee an atheist, let him first bee a Calvinist.

Sparta diu stetit, non quod rex bene imperabat, sed quia populus bene parabat.

One says of David, that hee sinned as kings use to doe; but hee repented, and wept, and sighed, as kings use not to doe.

It is a wonder why St. Paul, when hee mentioned one faith, one baptism, one God, did not adde one pope, or pastor generalissimo of the whole church.

I have a latitude of charitie for those that dissent from mee, if they bee not seducing impostors, or turbulent incendiaries.

There are not three things in the world

which so certainly bring a good reputation along with them, as charitie, humilitie, constancie.

This life is begunne in a crye, and ended in a groane.

Some says too sharply of physitians, that the sun sees their practice, and the earth hides their faults.

Some men have a charter to say anything and prove nothing.

It is said of Euripides, that hee should say,
μισῶ σοφῆν γυναικα.

Mr. Hobbs, in his description of man, how that he first thrives in his leggs, which is the reason why children runne about so; then in his virile parts, whence hee is addicted to generation; then in his stomach and back, whence it is that men in age have good stomachs and backs for labour; after itt ascends higher, even to the head, whence they are fit for council.

As Calvine used to say, that our Liturgie had in itt "tolerabiles ineptias;" so Bishop Williams

used to say of him, that he had “intolerabiles morositates.”

If there bee anything in the world that excels, it is man ; if anything in man, it is reason ; if anything in reason, it is religion.

One said, wee must praise God on a ten-stringed instrument ; that is, by observing the Ten Commandments.

It was not the black brand of heresie which the Jews would have cast upon him, nor the reproach of a babbler, under which he suffered among the Athenians ; it was not the information of Ananias, the high priest, nor the accusation of Tertullian, the orator ; it was not the conspiracie of the confederates at Jerusalem, nor the furie of the zealots at Lystra, or Ephesus ; it was not the subtiltie of Elymas, the sorcerer, nor the violence of the magistrates at Philippi ; it was not the pomp of the civil power in Agrippa and Ffestus, nor the horror of the militarie power in the governor of Damascus ; it was not any of these, nor all of these, nor any

other thing whatsoever that could stop him in his course.

To what purpose did God vouchsafe so many temporall as well as spiritual mercies to Israel, it was that they might observe his statutes and keep his laws. Ps. 105. 45.

Whether the ten tribes carried away by Salomanosser into captivitie shall ever be called or no; or whether, since they had no hand in Christ's death, they shall not first be called.

The arguments that many authors use to confirm it savour more of wit than weight.

The Christian church was first styled catholic, in opposition to the church of the Jews, which was confind to a particular countrie.

The Bishop of Alyff, preaching at Trent in the time of the council, speaking of the faith and manners of the catholicks and hereticks, said that as the faith of the catholique was better, so the heretiques exceeded them in good life, which gave much distast, as the historian says.

Wee had need to have God nigh to us when trouble is nigh. Ps. 22. 11.

Bishop Morton calls the expurgatorie index. a martyrologium of many innocent books.

Whether those only goe to purgatorie who die in veniall sinnes, or they also which die in mortall.

The pains of purgatorie are of the same kind with them in hell, but not of the same degree. Wee live here as if our aimes and hopes were no higher, nor fixt on better things.

Wicked men are the divel's own, and so hee challenges them. Matthew 12. "My house and my goods."

Jupiter quem odit, facit pædagogum.

Whether God's dealings with the Jews was not a resemblance of his eternal dealings with mankind, as wel in the business of apostacie and restauration, as in election and all God's other dealings with them.

Though there are no sinners like to us, yet there is no God like unto thee !

One calls the pleasures of the world *dulcis acerbitas*, another, *amarissima voluptas*.

Those countries where the sunne is hottest are usually fullest of serpents and noxious animals: so ingratitude is most found there, where mercies are most abundantly showed.

A beleever's fears should bee filial, more for love than want; and all his tears should bee joyful, more for comfort than grief.

No men laugh louder than wicked men, but this is madnes; none weep oftner than believers, but this is gladnes.

Although God did certainly know that Adam had sinned, yet hee would not condemne him till hee had a confession from his owne mouth, to teach judges that they should walk according to what is proved, not according to what they are conscious unto; there is likewise a parallel place to this purpose, Genesis 18. 23.

I have learned long since to slight the approbation of four sorts of persons; that is to say, first, of an ignorant person, because hee is un-

capable of understanding the value of a thing ; secondly, of a flatterer, because hee applaudeth for his owne ends ; thirdly, of a deceiver, because ordinarily his thoughts are disguised ; fourthly, of a light and inconstant person likewise, the esteeme that such a one makes of anything is bred rather by fancie and humour, than from reason.

A lover of truth ought to hide nothing which hee hath found out for health, but to reveal itt for God's glorie, and the good of the commonwealth.

We never read that the apostles ever kneeld down to Christ in their ordinarie prayers, whilst hee was here on earth.

Good schollars seldome take things uppon trust ; particularly see two noble exhortations to trial of what wee receive for truth ; the one in the preface to Selden's " *Historie of Tithes,*" the other in the preface to Harvey of " *Generation.*"

I heard Dr. Tucker preach at St. Margaret's

(Oxford,) Jan. 5, in the afternoon, and hee was as practical as any of the episcopal men that ever I heard. His text was John 5. 40, “ Yee will not come to mee that yee might have life,” which words hee calld a bill of attainder against the Jews for their infidelitie ; and then hee observd three doctrines ; the first was, that life is to bee had in Christ ; second, that this life is to bee had, only for the coming for ; third, that the fault is in men themselves, and their owne wills, why they doe not come and accept of him ; or thus, the fault is not in Christ, but in men themselves, why they misse of life from him. He begonne with the first, and enlargd on the properties of this life, to inforce itt upon us, as itt was a peaceable life, a joyful life, and an everlasting life, and all very handsomely.

Mr. Prime hath made a book against bowing att the name of Jesus ; hee would have itt “ in the name of Jesus” as itt is in the originall, ἐν τῷ ὀνόματι, and so itt was in our common prayer, till Dr. Cozens had itt alterd, 1629 ; and in all

our translations, except Beza's and Castalio's, and all our English one's, till the Bible was translated ; the last revising was committed to Bishop Andrews by King James, who putt itt " att the name of Jesus," having preachd itt upp not long before at Court, and afterwards allso.

It is observd by some, that St. Luke, making mention of the difference betwixt Paul and Barnabas, hee makes use of an expression in his owne facultie *παροξυσμός*, Acts 15. 39.

The many various sects and absurd opinions, and fancies and pretended revelations of these later times have much lessened the reverence of religion in England ; and the canonical strictnes, with the real prophanenes, or att the most, but the lukewarmnes in the real part of religion hath done somewhat on the other part.

One speaking concerning the presbyterians says, they that will not acknowledge them sober in their judgements, cannot denie them sober in their conversations.

There are four causes of inflicting punish-

ment on offenders ; first, for the amendment of offenders ; second, for example's sake, that others may bee kept from offending ; third, for the maintenance of authoritie and credit of the person offended ; Seneca adds a fourth, which is this, that wicked men being taken away, the good may live in much better securitie.

Conscience usually speaks loudest when men's mouths are speechles ; and as sores paine most towards night, soe wounds in the soul, towards men's deaths.

An ounce of mirth with the same degree of grace, will serve God more, and more acceptably, than a pound of sorrow.

In expounding Scriptures, when men's inventions outrun the spirit's intentions, their swiftnes is not to bee praised, but their saucines to bee punisht.

Let not the distemper of our bodies have such an influence upon our soules, as to cause us to speak or think evil of thee and thy ways.

Though perfect love cast out tormenting fear,
yet perfect love cast in obeying fear.

Builders and writers, for the most part, spend their monie and time in the purchase of reproof from envious contemporaries, or self-conceited posteritie.

If God's handwriting on the wall made Belshazzar tremble, what will hee doe when hee comes to hand striking?

Some, instead of placing St. Peter in the chair, and beleeving all hee saies, place St. Thomas there, and believe nothing beyond their understanding, as the Socinians and seekers.

As the children of Israel, when in the wilderness, God fed them with manna in an extraordinarie and unheard of way, when in Canaan, then by the mediation of nature; so his church, which was to encounter much difficultie in the primitive time, he gave its members a more than ordinarie share of his Spirit, to encounter the difficulties they met with, but since in an ordinary manner.

Cum de Deo loquimur, non loquimur quantum debemus, sed quantum possumus.

The wealth of a nation depends much on its populousness, and its populousness depends much upon the libertie of conscience that is graunted in itt, for this calls in strangers, and promotes trading.

Audi, vide, tace, si vis vivere in pace.

There is a generall rule to bee observd in oaths, Deus ita juraamenta accipit, ita is, cui juratur, intelligit.

Hee that being able, takes to himself libertie of inquirie, is in the onlie way, in all kinds of studies, that leads and lies open to the sanctuarie of truth. The old scepticks, that never would professe they had found a truth, showed yet the best way to search for any.

Libertie is sometimes taken in opposition to monarchie ; as Tacitus, “ urbem Romanam a principio, reges habuere, libertatem et consulum, Junius Brutus constituit.”

Warre is an appeal to heaven, when justice cannot bee had on earth.

A notable text to prove that all children are saved, Matt. 18. 14, “ Even so itt is not the will of your heavenly father, that one of these little ones should perish.”

Three things ingage a man rationally to anie studie ; first, that the subject bee noble ; second, that itt is a man’s dutie to apply himself to itt ; thirdly, that his proficiencie in itt will bring him great advantage.

It is clear that the apostles of our Saviour were tainted with the opinion of the Pythagoreans, that one soul might dwell successively in severall bodies, for else how could they reasonably ask the question, “ Master, who did sinne, this man or his parents, that hee was borne blind ?” John 9. 2 ; for unles they conceivd so, how could they think hee should sinne before hee was borne ?

One says thus, such as know how to speak, seldom know how to hold their tongues.

It is said of Christ, *visus est sæpius flere, ridere nunquam.*

That which is the work of man, is the

work of God too, seeing wee are his instruments.

Yarronton saies, as the honestie of all governments, so shall bee their riches ; and as their honour, honestie, and riches, so will bee their strength ; and as their honour, honestie, riches, and strength, so will bee their trade ; they are five sisters that goe hand in hand.

'Tis an old saying, *nunquam vidi continentem, quem non vidi abstinentem.*

The letter to the men of Shaftsburie characters the clergie thus ; they are a sort of men taught rather to obey than understand, and to use what learning they have, to justifie, not to examine what their superiors commaund.

*Nemo confidat nimium secundis,
Nemo desperat meliora lapsus,
Miscet hæc illis, prohibetque Clotho
Stare fortunam.*

Some there are that affirme, that the soules of beleevers doe not immediately enjoy the presence of God, after separation from the bodie ;

this argument seems to prove that they doe. If the soules of beleevers are where the soul of Christ is, then they are in heaven; but they are where the soul of Christ is, therefore they are in heaven. Now that the soul of Christ is in heaven, none can denie, for his bodie is there, and therefore his soul too; and that the saints are in the same place, appears by those words of our Saviour, “This day shalt thou be with me in Paradise,” which shows they are in the same place with him.

Crueltie and oppression, some think, hath most been exercised under single government and dominion.

Mowbray says, that the nonconformists, by reason of their awakened principles, are lookt upon by the papists as greater enemies to them, than the formal ordinarie protestants.

It is not said absolutely, that God rested from all his works on the seventh day, but God rested from all that hee had made before, and therefore tis no harme to think that hee worketh still.

Violent passions are like an unruly horse that runs away with a man, and stopps neither at river nor precipice.

Whatever greatt thing a man proposes to doe in his life, hee should doe itt before fifty yeers of age, or not at all.

By the kingdom of God, so often mentioned in Scripture, is only meant the commonwealth of the Jews, instituted by the consent of those who were to bee subject thereunto for their civil government; one regulating their behavior towards God, their king, whom they rejected and debased, when they demaunded a king from Samuel.

Believing is but opinion, if the evidence bee but probable, but if itt bee such that cannot be questioned, then tis as certaine as knowledge; for wee are no less certaine that there is a great towne called Constantinople, than that there is one called London; wee as little doubt that Queen Elizabeth once reigned, as that King Charles now reigns.

Cruciger, a Germane divine, said, “Invoco te Domine ! fide imbecilla, sed fide tamen.”

Armies and treasures are not the support of a people, but counsel and concord.

Charles the First could not attaine safetie without armes, nor armes without pay, nor pay without taxes, nor taxes without vexation, nor vexation long without complaint.

The very heathen accounted religion their chief interest, and therefore their saying was, *Pro aris et focus*.

What the Council of Trent said in the busines of religion, the same men doe practically apply to other things, say they, suffer a reformation in anything, and it will take off all reverence for the rest ; how farre is the maxime to bee considered in reforming anie facultie whatsoever ?

If there bee any vertue, if any praise, whence inferred that vertue may be praised, as suppose at funeralls or the like.

It is a proverb, οὐδὲν ἕτῳς ἔνχαριστος ὡς ἡ τάξις :

nothing in the world is so profitable as order.

One said of a doctrine in a sermon, that itt was just as iff a man should wear a suit which was in fashion in Henry the Eighth's time.

There is not anything in the universe deserves less to bee a member of itt, than a self-seeking man, who, unconcernd for the publick good, regards only his private interest. The world unwillingly contributes to his maintenance, and nature less abhors a vacuum, than that anie place should bee filled with a subject so emptie of desert.

When two duties meet in such a straight or exigent of time that both cannot be performd, that which in the judgment of the lawgiver is the greatest ought to bee observd, and the lesser to give place for the time.

Τοῖς πλείστοις ἐπιμεῖν, ἐστὶ θεῷ ὁμοιωθῆναι, to doe good to many is to imitate God, and to bee like him, whose goodness is diffusive.

The will, as itt is spirituall, signifies not any-

thing but the very understanding perfect or ripe for action.

Quod nec religio præcipit, nec oritur a causis naturalibus, superstitio est.

It is to mee, a distinction without a difference, to separate and divide the laws of men from the laws of God, if such laws of men are not repugnant to the laws of God.

It is said of Herod's carriage towards Christ, *Prætendit cultum, intendit cultrum.*

Some there are that are antipaters, and count the fathers but feathers, yet in some cases, will needs lay claime to them.

To interpret Providence by Scripture is a fair way ; but to expound Scripture according to Providence, making every thing lawful which is successfull, is a wrong way.

I doe not beleeve bishops to bee, *jure divino* ; nay, I doe believe them to bee, *jure humano* ; yet I doe not beleeve them to bee, *injuria humana*.

It was the saying of Nevisson, a lawyer, that

no man could bee valiant, unles hee hazarded his body, nor rich, unles hee hazarded his soul.

One speaking, though somewhat partialy, said that prelacie first conveyd ittself into opinion, afterwards into conscience; and ambition coming in the rear, made itt become both bishop and lord.

Archbishop Usher bowed not att the name of Jesus, and wonderd that any man should conclude itt from the 2 Phil., or that any of the learned divines should say that the fathers were generally of that judgement.

Iff there bee any true happines in knowledg, itt is certainly in knowledg of the true happines.

The pumice-stone, though never so bigg, as long as itt is whole, will swim, but being broken, itt presently sinks; so the church, so long as itt remains in unity, itt is safe; butt being divided, it is quickly destroyed.

There is a disease in infants, when their heads are too bigg for the rest of their bodie. This is

a great disease among schollars ; they have a great deal of head knowledg, but, alas ! what little practice is there in their lives ! They mind so much Jacob's staff, they forgett Jacob's ladder.

Many in the world who are the followers of James and John, the sonnes of Zebedee, who, being led with ambition, demaunded of Christ that hee would graunt unto them the one to sitt att his right hand, the other on his left, in his kingdome. Many there are which are not of the sonnes of Levi, but came to the priesthood by mony, as did many of the priests in Jero-boam's time.

The Hebrews understand by the word God, especially when itt is attributed to men, the greatest perfection of most rare and excellent vertues which may possibly be found, that hee that is honourd with this title, by reason of his excellence, doth draw neer unto the Divine nature. They are likewise so calld, to shew that the excellencie of the Spirit of God goes along with their ministrie.

If men will bee outragious in sinne, why should not wee bee couragious for God?

The more any man is in action, the less hee is subject to temptation.

The memorie is a good help to form the judgment, for so much the more as a man keeps in his memorie, by so much the more ripe is his judgment.

Hee is fowly deceived that thinks to imitate one that is singular, if hee bee not indowed with the same gifts.

Believe itt, that iff conscience will not speak sometimes, yet shee always writes.

The church of God is like camomill, the more you tread itt, the more you spread itt.

Itt was good counsell that a rabbi gave to his schollars, that they should always remember the eye that saw, the ear that heard, and the hand that wrote down all their actions.

Let us loose that which wee cannot keep, that wee may gain that which we cannot loose.

As Joshua trode uppon the necks of the five

kings, our Joshua, Christ Jesus, hath conquered five kings for us, as sinne, Satan, death, hell, and the grave.

Vain glory is the rust of vertue.

There are two sorts of persecutors, those that dispraise us, and those that praise or flatter us.

Misery observes no oratory.

Hypocrisie is a true Pharisie, but grief is a bad Scribe.

Cum diabolus vulnerat, Domini sunt sagittæ.

Some call the twenty-third Psalm, King David's bucolicon.

As the Egyptians bestow more time on their tombs than on their houses, so ought wee to spend more time in thinking of death, than about our other affairs.

A man may be tempted, "quoad pugnam," by Satan; but "quoad victoriam," only by himself.

Itt is a common opinion amongst men that Simon Peter contended with Simon Magus. The magician undertook to flye upp into the

air: the apostle so wrought by praier and fasting, that hee came tumbling downe, and brake his neck.

Some things are of that nature that they may bee both given and kept, as knowledg, vertue, happines, and light.

Papistæ asserunt, Christum esse mediatorem redemptionis, autem minime intercessionis. Asserunt enim posse esse remissionem culpæ, et retentionem culpæ. Papistæ asserunt nos tantum roboris habere naturâ, ut illius vi præparare nos ad gratiam, et arbitrii libertate, dirigere nos ad bonum possimus.

The talmudists say that Adam had a wife before Eve, of the name Lilis; and of her, say they, he begatt nothing but divells.

The apostles, though otherwise exactly setting down other circumstances, yett have not set down anything concerning the features or complexion of our Saviour, happily that no picture might bee made of him.

Tremendum istud Trinitatis mysterium, quod credas tutius quam scias !

A souldier of Cæsar's, asking him for something, and hee denying him, " Ah," says the souldier, " did I serve you soe at the battle of Actium ?" Soe methinks Christ says to us, when he bids us doe anything and wee will not, " Did I serve you soe ? Did I shrink when I was to lay down my life for you ?"

In this world, the bad many times fare better than the good. The Israelites make bricks, and the Egyptians dwell in the houses. David is in want, and Nabal abounds; yea, Zion becomes Babylon's captive.

Active men, like millstones, iff they have no other grist to grind, grind themselves, and sett fire to one another.

The angells sent the women that came to the sepulchre away, with this answer, " Hee is risen ; hee is not here ;" and thereby did dehort them and us from burying our affections in

Christ's grave, but rather to seek him where hee is to bee found.

English ministers may preach of hospitality to their parishioners; but many of them are nott able to goe to the extent of practicing their doctrines.

A resolution is a free custody, but a vow is a kind of prison, which restrain'd nature hath the more desire to break.

The Dutch proverb, cited by Luther, on the third of Genesis was, that hee dies the diuel's martyr that brings himself into needles danger.

Hee that surprizeth truth with an ambush, that is, hee that equivocateth, is as bad an enemy as hee that fighteth against her in the field with an open lie.

There is no opinion so monstrous, but, iff itt hath had a mother, itt will have a nurse.

Innocency and independency make the bravest spirits.

In the time of the law, those fowles were accounted uncleane that would swimme in water

and flie in air, as the cormorant and the bittern : so that heart that will wallow in the puddle of iniquity, and yet pretend to soar aloft to God, is an abomination to him.

If jealousie bee a fire in private persons, itt is a wildfire in princes, who seldom raze out those whom they have written in their black bill.

According to the Italian proverb, suspition gives a passport to faith to sett itt packing.

A true historian should bee neither party, advocate, nor judg, but a bare witnes.

A man may, for the most part, know a wicked man by his language ; as itt was said of Peter, so itt may bee said of every wicked man, Thou art an alien from the commonwealth of Israel. and thy speech bewrayeth thee.

God may say to hypocrites, as Isaack did to Abraham, “ Here is the wood and the altar ;” some ceremonies, but where are your hearts ?

The name of Puritane is properly the name of the proud heresie of Novatus, or else of the

Anabaptists; but is now become the honourable nickname of the best of God's children.

What was Nazianzen's commendation of Basil might bee Bolton's; hee thunderd in his life, and lightend in his conversation.

As Absalom's mule went away when his head was fast in the great oak, and soe left him hanging betwixt heaven and earth, so will wealth and riches serve us in the day of death, if not before.

Mr. Bolton was askt by a friend on his death bed whether hee would nott bee content to live, if God would graunt him life? "Truly," said hee; "I graunt that life is a great blessing of God, neither will I neglect any means that may preserve itt, and do heartily desire to submit to God's will; but I infinitely desire to bee dissolv'd, and to bee with Christ, which is best of all."

If wee could compose words of thunder and lightning, they would bee too weak to awaken many stupid sinners.

Many are dissolv'd into idlenes and pleasure, as though they were putt into the world as the leviathan into the sea, only to play there.

The wisdom of the flesh is like ostrich wings, which help him to runne faster than others uppon earth, but help him nott a whit towards heaven, nay, rather are a hindrance to him.

What created power canne possibly have more force than the sacred sermons of the Sonne of God, who spake as never man spake; and yett these dear intreaties and sweet invitations, which tenderly and willingly flowd from that heart, which was resolv'd to shed the inmost blood for their sakes, mooved not the stif-necked Jews. O Jerusalem! Jerusalem!

Good men may differ in things indifferent, without prejudice of salvation, or iust cause of breach of charitie.

Plant once the eye of faith in the face of the soul, and itt will utterlie darken with its heavenlie brightnes, the eye of sense and reason, as the sunne the lesser starres.

They that ambitiously seek office or honor, doe, ipso facto, by that very act, make themselves unworthy of itt.

The King of heaven is not like the kings of the Persians, in whose presence no mourners were sufferd to come, butt only mourners are admitted to the blessed presence of God.

Itt was Jewell's speech to one, who, meeting him on a time, being ill, going to preach, advisd him to return home for his health's sake. This godly man said, "*Oportet episcopum concionantem mori.*"

Itt is no marvell if riches fill nott the soul, for they were all made for man, and the soul for God. Now whatsoever is capable of God, itt canne never bee satisfied with anything else.

What need a man care what hurly-burles are without, if that bird in his breast sing sweetly?

"*Est quædam præcum omnipotentia,*" Luther usd to say.

I never knew or heard of any, unwrought

uppon by a conscionable ministry, who, after recovery from sicknes, performd the vowes of newnes of life made in a time of visitation.

God is the sunne ; our consciences are the sunne-dials by which wee must sett the clock of our conversation ; our tongue must strike nothing but what our conscience dictates.

A rotten-hearted hypocrite, like rotten wood, may shine in the dark ; but being brought to the light, is discovered. Like glowworms, they may shine in the dark.

God hath verbera as well as ubera ; hee canne punish as well as shewe mercie, subito tollitur, qui diu toleratur.

Quære tibi uxorem quæ sit pia, pulchra, pudica,
Provida, verborum pauca, et parere parata.

There is no certius indicium de Reipublicæ ruinâ than the contempt of religion.

Quod sibi quisque serit, præsentis tempore vitæ,
Hoc sibi messis erit, cum dicitur, ite ! venite !

A true repentance must bee proportionable to

the fault, with all its aggravations, and attended with a sound reformation.

The just cause of a warre is reducible to these three following heads :—1. That itt bee undertaken for defence. 2. For recoverie of what hath been taken away. 3. To punish for injuries done.

God visits the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, first, when children imitate the sinnes of their fathers, as in committing idolatrie and worshipping false gods ; or, secondly, when they persist in their guilt, in keeping what to their knowledg was gott by fraud or oppression ; or, third, when they inherit estates with a curse, for the injustice or extortion with which they were raisd, though that injustice or extortion bee unknowne to them ; in that case, the estate may be found guiltie, though the owner bee acquitted, and in diverse other cases too.

We restraîne not the influences of God upon the soules of men : hee may by angels, or by what way of notice hee pleases, signifie parti-

cular messages to some persons ; but to claime immediate inspiration now in conveighing, renewing, or expounding matters of religion, as the Quakers doe, this is to bee detested. A man may bee saved in such a religion, when yet hee is not saved by itt.

The word ἐκκλησία does not at all signifie churchmen, but the laitie assembled together in the congregation, Rev. ii. 1 ; and, therefore, why the word church should bee applied to the clergie, I know not.

Oaths and warres are never lawful, but when they are necessarie.

Although frost and fraud may last for awhile, yet both have dirtie ends.

Hee that hath a will and a power to doe hurt, rarely wants some reasons for so doing.

We read of some that are drunk, but not with wine, drunk with malice and revenge, drencht with such furious passions, that, like Etna, vomitt forth flame.

In promises that are evil, such a promise is

not to bee performd ; that of Joshua to the Gibeonites, and Jephthah's vow prove not the contrary ; and the reason is, because conscience binds not of itself, but by vertue of some affirmative or negative law ; now no law commands us to persist in evil.

The multitude judg weakly, phansie strangely, act passionatly.

There is this difference betwixt artificial and natural engines, that the Author of nature is a farre more excellent artist than men are, and that hee hath known to apply such parts to one another, as are much nimbler and subtiler than those are, of which we compose our engines.

To shew a man's teeth, is to quote some rabby, or vent some criticism, or such like thing.

Excuses are easily found out by such men as want no will, and have no conscience.

There are pretences as thinne as soap bubbles, and as brittle as glasse droppes.

Moderation is rather a speculative notion, than

a matter of practice ; like a fair lady, but poor, which all will comend, but none marry.

There are two things which doe wonders in the world, and are ordinarie apologies for the greatest exorbitances, daunger and necessitie ; and yet where they are real and not feigned, they are considerd both by God and good men.

Let every man wash his owne mouth before hee prescribes gargarisms for others.

Some divines talk in these days, att the rate as if they had a mind to mend the Gospel, rather than to explaine itt.

Quos vita non dat, funus et cinis dabunt, meaning of praises and comendations, such men as cannot attaine them whilst alive, yett gett them when they are dead.

Penances, absolutions, and papal indulgences, as the Papists make use of them, are cheats to make them no sinnes, which the Scripture says are sinnes.

It is an easier thing to devest a man of the principles of supernatural religion and revela-

tion, than to root out of him the principles of natural religion. A man may bee sooner brought to renounce the doctrines of faith, than the measures of justice betwixt man and man.

The Lord hath given mee the tongue of the learned, not to dispute controversies, tie and untie knotts in divinitie; no, but to speak a word in season.

As itt was said of Lot, that hee was deliverd out of Sodom, the Lord being merciful, so may itt bee said of every man's deliverance from sinne, itt is by the great, the meer mercie of God

Quotations resemble sugar in wine, says one, marring the natural taste of the liquor if good, then of ittself, if bad. The more triviale and drie the subject is you write uppon, the more braines must bee allowed for sauce.

One speaking of a man that does things dangerous upon weak grounds, compares him to one that goes over a river, without any other bridg than what is made by his owne shadow.

Satius est petere fontes, quam sectari rivulos.

Mallem inscitiam meam prodendo, indocti nomen, quam utilia celando, invidi crimen subire.

Post tres sæpe dies, piscis vilescit, et hospes.

The Bishop of Armagh neither practis'd nor approv'd bowing att the name of Jesus.

The kingdoms of this world now suffer more violence than the kingdom of heaven.

Lyes, like flyes, flock every where; and where they most smell the sweet of curiositie, there they take their stations.

All good enterprizes ought to find assistance when begunne, applause when they proceed, and even pittie when they miscarrie.

True religion is built uppon the rock; the rest are tossed on the waves of time.

Man's memorie is like the jettstone, which draws hairs to itt, but letts goe gold and other precious things. Wee treasure upp trifles, and trifle away treasures.

Itt was spoken of Lott's wife in reference to

her looking back, some say itt was for compassion towards her children. Says one, I cannot blame her; what, would you have her a stock before shee was a stone?

Wee poor men steal into our graves with no greater noise than can bee made by a sprigg of rosemary or a black ribband; nobody takes notice of the glowworm that creeps out of the hedg bottom; no comett or prodigie tolls us the bell of our departure.

The good name of a man is like a Venice glasse, which one dropp of poison will break; or like a sheet of fair paper, which one dropp of ink will defile.

It is a saying of Tertullian, *Christus est auditu devorandus, intellectu ruminandus, fide digerendus*.

One told a fellow who made many promises but never performed anie, that sure hee was borne in the land of promise.

Diamonds only canne cutt diamonds.

Some may say, if there are more condemned

than saved, is not the justice of God more amplified than his mercie? I answer, no; for this reason, because his mercie is greater than itt might have been in saving some, and his justice is less than itt might have been in nott condemning all, for all had deserved damnation.

The apostle prefers charitie before faith and hope, because itt is a more universall and a more abiding grace.

Truth is the breath of God, as the Greek word ἀλήθεια implyes.

So many are the wicked of the world, and so few are the godly, that amongst auncient authors, vocabula multorum pro malis, paucorum pro bonis, usitata sunt.

God will bee a tower to the righteous, nott so to the wicked, unles as the tower of Siloam, to fall upon them.

Blessed bee God, itt cannot bee said of us and our election as itt was of the bodie of Elias, that they sought itt but could not find itt.

God hath two seals ; his broad seal, which is grace, and his privie seal, his spirit.

The saints of God are as dear to him as the apple of his eye ; now before the eye bee hurt, the doores, as itt were, which shut itt upp in safety, must bee violated, which teaches us that God hath a defence for his people ; nay, he tells us that hee carries them uppon eagle's wings, so that the wings must bee shott ere they bee hurt. So God himself must bee hurt ere the saints are, which is impossible should ever bee.

Some men have sluices in their consciences, which they canne open or shut at pleasure.

Hee that is branded with anie hainious crime, when the wound is cured, his credit will bee killed with the scarre.

Those mercies which wee obtain by prayer, wee must keep by praises.

Some errors in their train are worse than in themselves, which as the draggon in the Revelations, drew down the third part of the starres

of heaven with his tail; by their bad consequences pervert other parts of religion.

Confession on the rack is nothing, because men in pain will confess anything.

Because the soul without the assistance of the bodie canne either sinne or serve God, itt is therefore but reasonable that itt should either suffer pain or enjoy bliss, whilst the body is in the grave.

I hear the dreadfull and shrill sound of the archangel's trump;—arise, ye dead, and come to judgement !

Itt was the saying of a reverend man, whenne sinne lyes heavy the cross lyes light and contrarily, that heart is like to bee most lightsome in a storm, which hath been most holy in a calme.

The pangs of death are often less than that of the toothach.

Carnall joy is short, butt like the crackling of thorns under the pot.

Spirituell joy is like the fire on the altar, itt hath ever something to feed uppon.

The philosopher could say, that as the eyes of the owle are to the light of the sunne, so is the sharpest eye of the most pregnant witt to the mysteries of nature or of grace.

Satan sometimes opposes the church by force, and then hee is a piercing serpent, sometimes by craft, and then hee is a crooked serpent; *vel leonem agit, et sævit, vel draconem, et fallit.*

Some write of the asp, that hee never wanders alone without his companions.

Non tollatur peccatum, nisi restituatur ablatum.

The three orient rays of the pearl of price kept in the cabinet of a good conscience, are righteousness, peace, joy in the Holy Ghost.

Hee that entertaines any sinne delightfully, itt leavens alle the whole lump, all his thoughts, desires, affections, all the words and actions of the man of all sorts, whether naturall, civill, recreative, or religious; itt doth not only unhallow his meat, drink, carriage, his buying,

selling, giving, lending, yea, his plowing is sinne.

The old world was so soild with sinne, that, if I may so speak, God was pleased to lay itt a soaking.

Qui habet multum terræ, habet multum guerræ.

Some men take credulitie for faith, some take blind zeal for itt, others take opinion for faith.

Natural sons are usually turbulent as Ismael was.

A man is not better knowne by his face than by his writing, if hee draws his discourse out of his own braine, and is not a book botcher.

God may be said to bee actor in malo, non actor mali.

The gospel and volume of our Christianitie was not forcibly thrust uppon us, but gently put into our hands uppon our owne good liking, by persuasion of miracles and words of peace.

The best belief is that which is not over forward, nor over froward.

Wee never read of any miracles done by Christ respecting honour and wealth, besides that one when tribute was to bee given to Caesar, but only respecting the body of man, or to preserve, sustaine, or cure itt.

One says, and tis a wise saying, that tis better to want some truths in the church, than to have no peace.

Divines observe, that whereas upon Samuel's exhortation the people made but imperfect work in reformation, therefore God did onlie beginne their deliverance by Samuel, but left scattered Philistins unsubdued, who afterwards made head, and proved a sore scourge to the children of Israel; but in David's reigne, when there was a full reformation, then did the Lord give to his people full deliverance.

Virtue and fortune use for the most part to disagree.

St. Paul was certainly at Rome, and more likely of the two, to bee bishop there than Peter. The pope rather succeeds Simon Magus than Simon Peter.

Hee that would not repent quickly must not resolve sudainly.

The popish doctrine of probabilitie and directing the intention are mightie helps to their cause ; their doctrine of probabilitie is this, iff a thing seemes probable to mee, if I doe itt, itt is no sinne in mee, and if I have the opinion of one or two priests, of whom I have a good opinion for their abilities, which tell mee that I may doe itt when itt is probable to mee, then I may doe itt lawfully. As to directing the intention, the papists maintaine, that if an action bee never so wicked, yet if a man doe itt with a good intention, tis no sinne to him. They say the intention regulates the action, and if the intention is good, the action cannot be bad,—as if one destroy hereticks, iff itt bee to propagate the catholick faith, tis, they say, no sinne.

Bees are sometimes drowned in their owne honie, so is some men's logick in their rhetorick.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

I WAS at St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwerk, the 14th Feb., 1661. The porter told mee that Mr. Holyard cutt 30 of the stone one year, and all lived; and afterwards cutt four, and they all died.

Wounds of the bodie are more difficultly cured when the air is corrupt, as appeared at Wallingford, in the time of the late warre, where, because the air was infected, allmost all wounds were mortall.

Dr. Burnet's child, Obadiah, was cured of a rupture only by lying in bed.

Whether or not the ventricles of the braine bee not the common receptacles to convey the humour out of itt, as the intestines are to the

other parts; the braine being a fungous substance, abounding so much with water, must needs have a ditch or sink to conveigh itt away, as wee make ditches to draine bogges.

Take the emetick qualitie from antimonie, and the narcotick from opium, and what canne they not doe?

I gave my strong diaphoretick to Goodie Roberts in the smallpox, and though shee sweat strongly a day and a half upon itt, yet shee had the pox come kindly out upon her and so recovered; so that in short, I think diaphoreticks canne doe no hurt in feavours,—practice itt constantly.

Dr. Sabel of Warwick gave a drachm of diaphoretick antimonie, as Mr. Jones told mee; hee saw itt att Mr. Eedes his shop; hee told him of itt, and hee said hee usd to give soc, and no lesse would doe.

Full-chested people are long a dying, as was observd in Mr. Bellamie; those are full chested whose breasts are not narrow, and whose breast

bone stands out abundantly ; and such people as they are long in dying, so are they long ere they come to die.

Jejunes, vigiles, sitias, si rheumata cures.

You doe nothing in the plague unles you sweat twice a-day, and when the malignitie is collected into one bubo, the best way is to pultis and ripen itt, that itt may break and so dissolve itt.

The late famous Dr. Wright was educated under Dr. Ffox, and was the first physitian that dissected att the college, which before his time had ever made use of chyrurgeons in their public theatres.

Frequem crinium decurtatio ad acuendum visum confert. Pediculi tres vel quatuor in ovo sorbili sumpti sunt remedium in ictero, si Zacuto credendum, sed illud remedium est sordidissimum.

We anatomized a dog, Sep. 14, 1660, observd little, only one lobe of the liver grew to the right kidney by a membrane. Stephen

Toon observd itt. Then whether itt was possible to squeeze choler out of the bladder of gall up into the stomach; wee tried and effected itt; this may indeed be the true cause of many diseases.

I searched thirty-four skulls, or thereabouts, and of them all I found but four which had the suture downe the forehead to the very nose; another which seemed to have a squamiforme suture uppon the vertex, which I admird very much att.

Mr. Greatrakes* usd no means with any only

* The success of Mr. Greatrakes was doubtless owing to his rejection of tents and plaisters, being aware of their prejudicial effects. He was no enthusiastic believer in occult influences, as Sir Kenelm Digby, who is justly considered by Mr. Ward “a great empyrick.” The fame of Greatrakes is solely attributable to his having the good sense to allow nature to fulfil her own intentions without interruption or opposition by ill directed and injurious expedients. The partial success of homœopathy and infinitesimal doses in this and other countries may be justly attributed to the same cause. Nature is ever at work for the removal or mitigation of diseases, and in restoring parts injured; if left to herself, she is in many cases fully adequate to the task.

one man whose knee was poisonsd as hee said ; hee bid him use some sweet oil to itt ; hee made them cast away their tents and plaisters and every thing else, and apply only a cleane linnen cloth. News of Mr. Greatrakes his coming to the Lady Conway's was either on the 29th or 30th of Januarie, 1665 ; young Mr. Woolmer gone and Mr. Alderman Cole.

Mr. Cornish's child died of hydrocephale, and all the skull of itt was as thinne as a shilling, you might bruise itt with your finger like a piece of sattine. There was about a pint of cleer water in the head, itt was much troubled with headach, but the first cause of all was the rickets. Two vesicatories were applied to the scapula a day before his death, and by the cloths that were wet, itt was guessd a pint of moisture might come forth.

I have heard of a wench that had the falling sicknes many yeers ; sometimes three, four, or five times in a day, yet when shee was askt in the church, her fitts immediately left her.

I heard this at Higham, in Northamptonshire.

Venenum pestilens est congeries minimarum animalcularum per aerem volitantium, quæ corpora humana per respirationem aut poros subeuntes, eorum partes corrodunt et corrumpunt, ex iisque ad alia corpora volitantes, seu ad alia quocunque modo delatæ, et quasi contagio propagatæ, etiam illa inficiunt, corrodunt, corrumpunt, sicut priora, e quibus evenerunt.

Mrs. Doolittle, of Washperton, spitt out stones out of her lunges in the time of her sicknes; I am promis'd the sight of some by her husband.

Supra fœnum cubare noxium multis fecit, non solum in peste, sed etiam in aliis morbis.

Dr. Lower hath found out, as I hear, the forme of a launcet which shall secure the person from touching an arterie, itt being flat on one side, that is toward the arme.

In the plague itt was observd that fatt people catcht it sooner, but lean people dyed two for

one; the plague preyed uppon their fat as they thought. Dr. Wharton said all people that died in the plague, dyed of the plague;—that hee opend one that had no tokens nor sores, yet was full of tokens about the heart. When the tokens only appear, and not a bubo, itt is less infectious. The plague ordinarily begins with vomiting; there are in itt bubos, which appear in the emunctories; carbuncles, which come anywhere; the blanes, which are things like blysters, and the tokens, which are spotts of a bright flaming red colour.

A quartan ague curd by taking some mustard, made with verjuice very sharp and somewhat thick, and spread uppon a linnen cloth, the breadth of one's hand, and laid round a man's middle, just as the cold fitt comes on; itt is somewhat painful and will raise whurtles.

Fæminæ sunt medicorum tubæ.

Felix est, qui habet alvum fluidam.

Dr. Sydenham is writing a book which will

bring physitians about his ears, to decree the usefulness of natural philosophie, and to maintaine the necessitie of knowledg in anatomic in subordination to physick.

Physick, says Sydenham, is not to bee learned by going to universities, but hee is for taking apprentices ; and says one had as good send a man to Oxford to learn shoemaking as practicing physick.

The way to preserve life, said Democritus, was to use honey within and oil without ; and Athenæus writes, that the Cyprians, and men of Corsica, are therefore long-lived, because they use honey.

Fernelius attributes great virtue to charms and amulets.

One affirmed he was cured by these words : “Sancte Petre, ut pauperem stultum persanare digneris !”

The foot of a tortoise, the liver of a mole, and the dung of an elephant, are such strange and monstrous trash, that they seem rather to savour

of Chaldaean charms, than of any curious or solid science.

Some have said that physick is no art at all, nor worthy of the name of a liberall science, as Peter and Canonherius, a practitioner at Rome, endeavoured to prove by sixteen arguments.

Since the fomes of the disease in feavour does not consist in plethoric, but in cacochymia, what reason cann there be why blood should bee let, unles itt can bee supposed that only the corrupt blood comes forth; for if an equal part of one comes forth with the other, it will not hold for phlebotomie.

A kind of itch came out very strangely after the small-pox uppon some; whether itt might not bee only the residue of the humour which was not perfectly cast out.

Dr. Sabel, of Warwick, gave a drachm of diaphoretick antimonie.

A wench, about eighteen, came to mee, April the 25, 1665; shee had a great swelling in her bellie, which came after an ague att first, but

since comes usually twice a-yeer, and itt runs at last at the navel, and hath done so this three years, a gallon at a time and more : quære, what is the best way of cure in such a case ?

The ten leapers praid aloud in trouble, but they being once cured, nine in ten are as mute as fishes ; so itt is with physitians' patients, they promise fair till they are cured, but then never so much as come back and thank you.

When a disease begins in the head, and afterwards deafnes comes on, whether itt is not a signe of the terminating of the disease ?

Whether, if the face were coverd in the small-pox, it would pit or not, since no other part of the bodie that is coverd does pitt.

A cancer in Mrs. Townsend's breast, of Alverston, taken off by two surgeons ; one's name was Clerk, of Bridgnorth, another's name was Leach, of Sturbridg. First they cutt the skin cross and laid itt back, then they workt their hands in ytt, one above and the other below, and so till their hands mett, and so brought itt

out. They had their needles and waxt thread ready, but never ust them; and allso their cauterizing irons, but they used them not: she lost not above ʒvi. (six ounces) of blood in all. Dr. Needham coming too late, staid next day to see it opened. Hee said itt was a melliceris, and not a perfect cancer; but itt would have been one quickly. There came out a gush of a great quantitie of waterish substance, as much as would fill a flaggon; when they had done, they cutt off, one one bitt, another another, and putt in a glass of wine and some lint, and so let itt alone till the next day; then they opend itt again, and injected myrrhe, aloes, and such things as resisted putrefaction, and so bound itt upp againe.

Every time they dresst itt, they cutt off something of the cancer that was left behind; the chyrurgions were for applying a caustick, but Dr. Needham said no, not till the last, since shee could endure the knife. They prepard her bodie somewhat, and let her blood the day be-

fore. One of the chyrurgeons told her afterwards, that shee had endured soe much, that hee would have lost his life ere hee would have sufferd the like; and the Dr. said hee had read that women would endure more than men, but did not beleeeve itt till now. The way how and where itt should bee cutt was markt with ink by one Dr. Edwards, who lives at Bridgnorth, Mrs. Townsend likt him very well; hee said iff they could prevent a gangrene there was little fear, iff shee fell not into a feavour.

1666. Mrs. Townsend, of Alverston, being dead of a cancer, Mr. Eedes and I opened her breast in the outward part, and found itt very cancerous; itt had been broken, and a mellicerous part was yet remaining when wee saw itt, which being launet, yielded two porringers full of a very yellow substance, which came out plentifully out of the cavities of the breast. The flesh that was growne againe, after part was taken out, was of a hard gristly substance, which seemed very strange. The ribbs were not

putrefied as wee could discerne, nor anything within the breast of a cancerous nature, for wee runne the knife withinside the breast through the intercostal muscles. Dr. Needham hath affirmed that a cancer is as much within as without the breast, and hee hath seen a string, as I was told, going from the breast to the uterus. I suppose itt was the mammillarie veins full of knotts which were cancerous, and hung much like ropes of onions. The cancer was a strange one, as was evident; wee wanted sponges and other things convenient, or else wee had opened the cavitie of the breast.

The small-pox came out strangely at Stratford in the year 1664. Mr. Watts his maid had them as thick on her hands and face as could bee; then shee went to wash her hands at the pump and catched cold, and they struck in againe and shee was very sick, yet they never came out againe, only some few on her breast: it is marvellouse to mee how it could bee.

Mr. Hammond died Sept. 16, 1664, of the

cholick. Wee used only a clyster, but did nothing ; I wished and advisd cupping-glasses.

There is not a more excellent balme for a burne than spirit of salt, in a moderate quantitie of water.

A woman in Stratford, one Goodie Tomlins, had an asthma extremely bad ; at last shee bled much fresh blood, which probably came from the lunges by its freshnes ; her asthma ceased much, whether itt was an imposthume, or the opening of a veine by erosion, I know not. I gave her Lucatella's balsam. Mark what comes of itt.

Three spoonfuls of the juice of stinging nettles in posset drink, with three mornings intermission, is a certain cure for the stone.

Dr. Elyot gave one a purge, and itt made him loose ever after till hee died.

Mr. Dun, of Barford, was a hot constituted man ; hee could not sleep without opium, and hath taken six or eight grains by times in the night, and yet not slept soundly.

Sir Charles Lee affirmed that Sir Edward Alston told him that Sir Harbottle Grimston had the piles so very much, that hee would bleed a pint together att a time at the hæmorrhoids, and cured perfectly by an issue. This Sir Charles Lee had from his owne mouth. Hee told Sir Charles that if hee took tobacco, hee needed not an issue. Remember to trie an issue in this case, I mean in reference to the piles, whether it is a certain way of cure or no.

A woman, Goodie Southerne, in great paine in her hips and thighs by a fitt of the stone, and vomitted much; the reason of the vomiting in the stone is by reason of the connexion of the reins with the stomach, by the common membrane borrowed from the peritoneum, and likewise by a nerve of the sixth conjugation, two branches whereof are brought from the stomach, and inserted into the inner tunick of the kidneys.

There is no physick against old age.

Watson, parson of Sutton Colefield, in Staffordshire, hath an extraordinarie way of curing dropsies by the help of pills and a dyet drink. Hee hath likewise a kind of ointment, made, as is supposd, of tarre and the basting of a shoulder of mutton, and of soot, they tell me, or some such thing, and this cures anie sore presently.

Cannot you use a loving violence? That expression was Phipps his, of giving nature a fillip. Hee used dyet drinks of sarsa and guaiacum in stew pots. He used in desperate cases to give many cordials; and when hee gave any thing that was desperate say, ‘With itt they may die. but without itt they will die.’

When one was poisoned at Coventrie, hee was taken upp out of his grave; but as the apothecarie said the earth would keep him from swelling, so that no judgment could bee made thereby; but being opened, they found the poison in his stomach. Mrs. Hammond told mee this storie, that her father found itt.

Faintings in a feavour, or after letting blood, are dangerous. Mr. Waulford thrice let blood, and dead. Stitches hee was much troubled with. Have a care of too much phlebotomie; rather goe by strong sweats.

The usual practice of London is, if a feavour appears, especially having any malignant signes, presently to blistering plaisters, and plaisters to the feet, and, itt may bee, sudorificks.

Mr. Stall told mee that Dr. Dickenson told him, that hee spent every year in chymistrie a hundred pounds, and that hee had a hundred pound for one medicament. The storie was as followeth:—There was a gentleman that was apoplectickaly distempered in his head, and was fallen speechles, and Dr. Dickenson was sent for; but itt seems the gentlemán had not made his will, but his friends were desirous that hee should: well, the doctor gave him some tinctura lunæ, with some other things, and recovered him so farre that hee spake againe, and had his senses, and made his will; and the first thing

which hee gave in his will was a hundred pounds to the Dr.; but after hee died, as the doctor did prognosticate.

Tinctura lunæ looks blew. The luna, or refined silver of which itt is made, is six shillings an ounce.

The auncients have writt their hippiatría and veterinaria, and why should not wee in these days collect the experiments of old women and farriers as well as they did formerly.

Physicians make blood-letting but as a prologue to the play.

The great daunger of small-pox is not when they come out, but when they begin to die.

It is an ordinarie thing to have convulsions goe before the eruption of small pox, as in Mr. Tyler's son, Mr. Tant's boy.

1665. The small-pox this year doe ordinarily rise twice; some new ones came out after the others are almost ripe, as in Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Watts, and severall others, yet I have observed not any to die of them, upon whom they

have so come out. Whether nature's disburthening herself after this manner, partitis vicibus, does not make it more safe? Whereas were the eruption all together, itt might bee more oppressive to nature, and consequently more daungerous.

Mr. Swanne told mee a storie of the experience they had in feavours, in letting their men doe what they would; their chyrurgions did keep them to a strict dyet, as broaths and the like, in feavours, and they all died; after, by permitting them to eat what they pleased in moderation, they lost not a man, which argues the methodical doctors to bee infinitely out in their pretended way of cure.

For phlebotomie, a faire and clear day, not at new moon, nor moon att the full. All such as have weak stomachs, or who are wrought uppon or opprest by a diarrhœa, or loosenes of the bellie, or who have undergon some indigestion, ought not to bee blooded, nor women with child, especially in the first and last months, and

also such as live in too hot or too cold a climate and are of a cold phlegmatick constitution.

One makes the headach affecting the meninges of the braine, and the toothach in the roots of the teeth, the same with gout.

A yeer is long enough to give suck to a child, itt being ordained by nature no longer than the child is weak, and cannot digest anything else.

Itt was the opinion of Dr. Read and some other good anatomists, that the share bones doe part; but itt is false.

Such as are apt to sweat are not often troubled with feavours, in regard that itt evaporates the sootie vapours which cause them.

The inch dyet, wherein wee eat by drammes and drink by spoonfuls, more perplexeth the mind than cureth the bodie, engendering a jealousie over every meat, suspition on every quantitie, dread, fear, and terror on every proportion, bereaving the head of quietnes, the heart of securitie, and the stomach, consequently, of good concoction.

Frogs and serpents canne lesse live in Ireland, foxes in Crete, stagges in Africa, horses in Ithaca, and fishes in warme water, than the heart of man abide with impure smels, or live long in infected air.

Fat things decay appetite, cause wretchings, loathing, scowrings, vomitings, choaketh the pores, digests hardly, nourishes sparingly.

Midwives say that itt is good for a woman, after seven months, to walk much, pretending that itt facilitates birth.

Children that have wormes are troubled with a feavour and grow leane, their appetite failes them and they start in their sleep ; they have a drie cough and a stinking breath, an ill colour in their faces ; they often rubb their noses : iff they have little wormes, they have a desire often to goe to stool.

The narcotick and sulphurous vapour hath been observed, as exhaled from wort, to have killed many, the room being close where the beer was working, by driving them into apo-

plexies, which arise from putrid exhalations and vapours sent for from this bodie. Capt. Short's grave.

All acid things resist putrefaction, and are very good in all malignant distempers.

Flesh must, in feavours, bee given very sparingly, and thatt allso which is light and easie of digestion, as larks, chickens, and the like.

Mathias Carnax affirmes that hee hath found many ulcers and apostems in the heart ; allso Alexius Pædomontanus.

In this new disease, many men were taken with diarrhœa, some with sweating, some with vomiting in the beginning, small appearance in the urine ; it commonly clokes ittself under the ague, so much the more daungerous. Within these eight or nine years there happened the like in Southwark, which did in King James's time, which Bacon mentions as killing the judges by the scent of the prisoners ; one speedie way to bring the plague. Nature, assisted with

an easie vomitt, is much reliev'd in the new disease, in case the stomach bee distemperd, as commonly itt is.

Medicamenta purgantia, aut semipurgantia, ante diem decimam quartam exhibita, multos in ruinam agunt, conturbatis et exagitatis humoribus.

In the year 1632, such as were let blood generally died; such as had cordials generally did well.

There was a physician, of whom Charleton speaks, who prescribed his patient a thing impossible, that is, a dose of the grand elixir in the yolke of a phoenix egge.

Life is a continual accension of vitall spirits out of the blood, which is the pabulum of the lamp of life.

Nutrition consisteth in a restitution of what is consumed, by an apposition or assimilation of congenerous matter.

A storie told mee by Smith, the surgeon,

which was this :—A child, which Dr. Stevens dissected, had, as they supposed, a nothum hepar, or something of a great bignes adhering to the concave part of the liver, but upon searching, itt was found to bee nothing but the outward tunicle of the kidney thrust forwards, extended so farre, and filled with water. The child died because itt could not discharge its urine. A stone was found filling up the pelvis of the kidney, and with a sharp point stopping the point of the kidney. He told mee allso of a child that was borne without the uvula, or tonsillæ, but a great passage upp the nose from the mouth, so that one might allmost see out of one into the other : itt could not suck, but all came out of the nose againe, unless itt lay backwards.

Kircher was in Rome in the time of the great plague that was there, and letting severall blood, after the blood had settled a little, by the help of a microscope, he perceived divers

little small animals in itt, intimating that putrefaction cannot long bee without the generation of a new matter.

Est axioma traditum, qui semel quartanam vicerit, hic totâ deinde vitâ ab ea immunis erit.

A fellow is at Cambridge which cures agues by injecting somewhat into the veins, as Mr. Wren did into the veins of a dog.

A man coming out of a bed, by chance jolting on his bare bodie, fell down by the side of the bed ; a nedle runne uppe his breech just by his anus. Hee sent for a surgeon of Abyngdon to pull itt out, and hee, catching hold of itt with his forceps, but not being able to hold itt, lett it slip ; and afterwards attempting itt, hee thrust itt in further in the cuticula. After which Mr. Smith, an Oxford chirurgeon, was sent for ; but the fellow had made an incision, and cutt the hæmorrhoidal veins, which bled abundantly ; at which the fellow, being discouraged, threw away his instruments and runne

away, leaving him bleeding : they got a woman in the town to dresse him. Smith coming, could see no signe, but went and made a great incision, two inches deep, in the membrana adiposa, and thrust in his finger, and turnd itt about and felt itt ; then getting an instrument under the nedle, drew itt out cleerly, and gave itt to the fellow : when hee saw itt, he took him in his arms and kissed him, and made exceeding much of itt. Hee made not his incision betwixt the nedle and the anus, as did the other fellow, but on the outside, and so no danger of the sphincter.

A woman eating much salt when shee is with child bringeth forth a child without nailes.

My Lord of Kensington died of the small-pox, and after his head was opened, they found abundance of blood in his braine.

Justice Farmer, of Daintry, now is much troubled with stone. Hee sent for Day or his man to cut him. Hee hath a whole box of stones, which hee hath kept by him, which at

severall times times were voided by him. June 27, 1659.

Dubia salus certa desperatione potior.

I saw Mr. Gwinne, of our house, dissected, but could perceive nothing in him that might cause his death; his spleen was somewhat flaccid, so was his heart, and one of his kidneys; but his lungs had some kind of schirrhus in them, and in those schirrhii, a sabulous kind of matter, but that could not kill him. They pretended hee had a contusion of the liver, in regard that the concavities of itt was a little stained; but possibly itt was nothing but the settling of the blood when death came. There was a membrane coming from his side to his lungs, which some ignorant people would have interpreted a growing of the lungs to the side; but Mr. Boghill said hee had seen itt severall times in sound men that were opened. His heart was exceeding large, almost as large as the heart of an ox, but not perisht at all.

Dr. Cotta, sometime physician in Northamp-

ton, states a strange thing. A gentleman, his patient, had his pulse very well on one hand, and none on another: on the side whereon hee had no pulse, yet had hee sense, and motion, and every thing that argued life and vigor. He continued thus twelve or fourteen days, and was only troubled with a cough and shortness of wind. Some thought itt was onlie an imperceptibilitie of the pulse, and without any daunger, by reason of some deep woundes received ten yeers before, in the warres, on the side; but hee died of itt, according as Dr. Cotta had predicted the daunger.

Dr. Bates is by some thought to bee inconsiderat in his practice: itt is said hee hath killd two ladies, my Lord of Bedford's little daughter and my Lady Watton. Hee would needs give her a vomit: now when hee had præscribed itt, hee sent itt to the apothecaries to bee made. Hee refused, saying, hee had been so much beholding to her ladyship, that hee durst not give itt her. Bates was very angry, and told her hee

would bring itt the next day, and stay the working of itt; but before itt had done working, shee departed this life. This Mr. Free told mee from Mr. Lypiat.

I think itt would bee an excellent way for physicians to make up all their physick in troches. Mr. Lovel said hee made upp some with mercurius dulcis and resine of jalap, for wormes.

Schirrhus mesenterii ita arctat glandulas, et commeatum intercludit, ut necessario sequitur cibi defectus, et sic corpus, penuriâ confectum, contabescit.

Natura cum criticè agit, agit ex concilio, sic natura expellit putredinem concoctum ex vasis, sine sanguine, uti patet in diarrhœâ, et sudoribus criticis.

In morte animalium, prius desinit cor pulsare, quam arteriæ, et primò desinit pulsare sinister ventriculus, deinde ejus auricula, dein dexter ventriculus, et ultimò, vitâ recedente, dexter cordis auricula pulsat.

Itt is better to cutt a vessel, than to wound or

prick itt, as suppose an arterie, for then, if the blood canne be staid, itt is not daungerous. The most daunger is in a tendon, which communicates to and with a muscle.

Some will in the small-pox let blood, and bee very busie, especially before they come out, thinking either to hinder fermentation, or diminish the morbifick matter ; but I daily see itt is with ill success ; nature is disturbd and debilitated in itts operations, and the patient dying, as is easily observd in rich persons, who are much tamperd with by clysters and other of the physician's conceits.

People talk of growing out of diseases, and that very truly ; but whence canne itt proceed but from an alteration of the masse of blood which is made by age.

Men most commonly have the small-pox most on the face, the hands, and the feet, which are not covered parts. Itt is a saying, that if one have them much on the soles of the feet, hee will have them no more. It is a good signe

when they come out well, and rise and fille white in the middle, and the feavour somewhat abates, and nature gets some strength, and is not troubled with faintings and lypothymias, which signifie very much. It is usual in the small-pox for people to alter in half an hour, to bee very well, and all on a sudden to turne ; so says Dr. Lamphire, and so was evident in a plaisterer's of Mr. Toon's, who lodged at Samuel Pocock's.

If a physician comes in unto a patient, let him take care that hee comes not near the fire, which drawes the infection.

A woman in London, Dr. Drake's wife, had the chlorosis after she had five children.

Four things make a practical physician ; first, to have a *materia medica* in his head ; second, pertinently to prescribe ; third, exactly to judge of the disease ; fourth, to have good prognosticks ; the last is for his credit chiefly.

Gill told mee of a woman that had an apostheme about the side, and his master intended

to trepan her on one of the ribs; whether it canne be:—I suspected itt to be a ly.

Ad tabem asthmaticam, foniculus vel vesicatorium sub axillis excitatus mirè prodest.

A plaister of opium laid to each temple of a person very sick of a frenzie, and itt made him sleep five or six hours, and served him very well, and then hee was to bee lett blood in the neck.

Nullum est rabie magis præsentaneum venenum, immo nec pestis ipsa, ab ea enim evadunt aliqui, a rabie autem rarissimi.

Quinque artes famulantur medico, pharmacopœia, ars infundendi clysteres, et ars aperienti venas, ars obstetricandi, et coquinaria.

Whether itt bee not a very convenient way to keep lozenges made of sal prunellæ, juice of lemon, and syrup or juice of barberries, to dissolve in the mouth of a feavourish person when they are very thirstie.

A woman at Oxford, at the Blew Bore, that died in childbed about three weeks after shee

was delivered, and very well ; itt was thus : one night shee dreamed that her child had convulsion fitts and was dead ; the next morning shee askt how itt did, they told her very well, shee told them her dreame ; not long after shee told them her dreame, shee fell into convulsions herself and soe dyed ; three doctors standing by her, viz., Sir Thomas Clayton, Dr. Elyot, and Dr. Conyers ; Dr. Conyers was for bleeding her, but Elyot said itt was to no purpose ; yet Conyers went home and dined, and came to Stephen Toon's againe, and iff he could have found Gill or Pledwell, hee would have let her blood two hours after, for there being no dangerous symptoms before, itt was not improbable but itt might bee onlie a strong convulsion.

I have heard of a physician that usd constantly to fast, or else bee drunk once every month for the preservation of his health.

A fistula I saw on the hand of John Allen, a carpenter, in Northamptonshire : itt was sup-

posed to come from an old spraine ; itt had gone quite through the hand, and went about in a sinuous manner. Dr. Bates advised him to continue washing itt with lime water, and iff itt would doe no good, itt must bee cutt off. Hee found itt much better after hee had used itt awhile. Itt seemed very daungerous.

I saw a fellow att Kettering that had accidentally broken three ribbs and they were set againe, stroking gently, and so joined as wel as might bee, then an astringent cerecloth laid to them and so swathed, with vulnerarie drinks proper for a bruise inwardly applied ; the man was pretty well.

A woman opened in Oxford, who died of a kind of dropsie as was supposed. Dr. Conyers opened her, and found very strange things. Her liver and stomach and her duodenum, and some other of her intestines, with her kidneys, were got up into her breast, and that without any dilaceration of the diaphragm. Itt is supposed they came through the hole through which the gullet

passes. Shee died in much torment, yet was well and in the market not long before her death. Shee was much given to vomiting they say, and whether that might not cause itt is uncertaine. Dr. Conyers was an eyewitness, and hee hath written somewhat of her case. Dr. Conyers took out of the woman's bellie three buckets full of water, and afterwards went about to distill a good deal of itt, but hee found very little of itt rise, not above three or four spoonfulls, the rest when itt settled turnd to a kind of slime or mucilage when itt was cold.

Gill, who was the chirurgeon and opened the woman which I mentioned before in Holliwell parish, hee told mee the storie over againe, moreover the splene was in the middle region above the diaphragma; they would have calld companie to attest itt, but the fellow told them, that iff they would not stitch her upp, hee would, yet there was present Dr. Conyers, Levins, and two more. Dr. Jackson affirmed shee was borne so. Dr. Lydall saied hee would

have given forty shillings to have seen itt; the diaphragma was exactly searched, and no dila-ceration appeared :—they were all in a lump,—the bowells I meane.

Solomon (probably an opposition practitioner in the town) told Mrs. Perrin that her child was sound within, when itt swelled so outwardly, whereas the swelling in truth was the effect of a consumption, and the boy died in a few days after; hee was my patient likewise, and had a high beating, such as I never saw, itt was very discernable through his doublet, beating infinitely higher than any pulse could possibly doe.

After blood letting a sweat generally follows which could not bee procured before, which shows that itt is magnum laxaus, and magnum diaphoreticum too.

Admonitio contra pestem.

*Hæc tria tabificam tollunt adverbia pestem,
Mox, longè, tardè, cede, sécede, redi.*

I observed one year in Stratford, after a cold winter, a cool spring, and a very hot summer, children had the meazles extremely, and men,

about July, had agues and feavours in abundance. The children after meazils were gone, had violent griping pains, and skrewking in their intestines, with starting and frightful fitts. In meazles, a little before they came out, children had strange fitts very frightful, and like to convulsions,—so allso in the small-pox. After the meazils, some had great pains in their bellies with wormes coming from them. After the meazils went in, people were strangely disordered, some with coughs, some with headach, some with one thing, some with another, as doubtless in those diseases, much of the matter is left behind.

Pulsum intermittentem in juvenilibus semper lethalem, in senibus non ita.

The way to cause a child or growne person to open the mouth which is unwilling, is but to stop the nose with your fingers, and then hee must open his mouth for breath.

A woman cast into a palsey by a fright, numbd and dead of one side only.

Towards August, 1668, when wee had a strange winter, a strange forward spring, and a strange moist summer, men had frequent swellings about the throat, pains of the teeth, and such distempers.

Have a care in curing children, that they bee not kept too hot by people lying with them, to give them breath (air) is very good.

When one enters into a house infected with any malignant disease, stop the nostrils with myrrhe, and take a pipe of tobacco in one's mouth.

*Ætatis mediæ multum de sanguine tolle,
Sed puer, atque senex tollat uterque parum.*

If an ulcer hath a hole, tent itt and plaster itt, anointing the tent with basilicon or such like matter. After the matter is thick, and the wound well cleaned, inject spirit of wine and mel rosatum as a good cleanser, or if need require stronger, then use myrrhe and aloes for injections.

In case of ulcer of the legge which is hard to

cure, advise laying itt open, and scraping and sealing the bone. Dr. Maplet advised Mrs. Woolmer to wash her ulcer in the foot with lime water, and to keep the part bound for strengthening of itt.

If a man have a round forehead, hee is subject to follie and lightnes. If a man have a sharp chin that stands forward and a little forehead, hee is brutish and stupid, like a hogge, whose image hee bears.

The mountebank that cutt wry necks, cutt three tendons in one child's neck, and hee did itt thus: first by making a small orifice with his launcet, and lifting upp the tendon, for fear of the jugular veins, then by putting in his incision knife, and cutting them upwards; they give a great snapp when cutt. The orifice of his wounds are small, and scarce any blood follows; some are wry neckt from the womb, they only lay on a melilot plaister to heal the wound, the plaister must bee a fresh one every day. As for the symptoms of this cutting, they

are only these : that about a day or two after the child will be sickish, some humour falling on the stomach of itt, as the mountebank says. When hee hath cutt itt, hee bends the child's neck the other way, and putts on a capp, and a fillet tied to the capp, and so ties itt under the arme pitts, and so by constant bending the head that way, itt becomes straight and upright.

Remember to hire some fellow or other to have a caustick made uppon him, that I may see the manner of itts operation.

A hectique is often the cinders of an ill-cured synochus.

A scholar att Oxford applying himself to an elderly physitian of that universitie, to know whether hee was in a consumption or not, hee askt the schollar whether hee spitt blood or not? hee answered negatively; then said hee, "tis but a ptysick cough, and I will warrant you from a consumption;" but three months after, his bodie went to the wormes.

A feavour is hardly well cured, unles there

bee a breaking out of something on the surface of the bodie.

Epileptick persons cured, or att least their fitts mitigated, by taking tobacco, as the boy of Welford.

In a green wound, stitch upp what hangs downe, take stupes dipped in brandy or spirit of wine, then after come to ægyptiack, to separate the living from the dead, then incarnatives, foment the part all along with clothes dipped in a decoction which is very hott. Will Martin with Mr. Green's sonne.

Ad omnes fere morbos curandos, efficacissima sunt simplicia.

I was told of one that was cured of a vertigo, by letting blood in the veine which appears in the forehead.

Mr. Tyler's man's death does cleerly intimate to mee that the ground of the distemper lay in the nerves, for about six weeks before hee died, hee was taken with a fitt and fell off his horse, then itt came on him with a dimnes in his eyes,

and a giddiness in his head, and so continued without any heart sicknes, which argues cleerly that the distemper lay in the bodie of the nerves, or the braine.

Sweating in a consumption is a mortall signe.

A disease being found out, the cure is half effected.

Physitians should not stand to expect crises, but have remedies att hand as may operate so thoroughly uppon nature, that the crisis may never come.

Whether malignitie bee anie thing else but the disease or feavour assaulting the braine, for in such cases persons breathe long,—not so short as commonly dyeing men doe, only they know not such as come about them, and are cold outwardly, as Ffarmer Burman was.

Omnes exanthemata habentes in pestilentia moriebantur, nec exanthemata in summitate cutis ortum habent, sed ab osse per musculos eorum progressus apparet.

A man in Oxon cured of madnes by throwing him into water, and allmost drowning him, who yet was so melancholy mad as a little before to attempt to drowne himself; the man is now alive and very well: inquire his name.

Trepanning is to bee in a firme bone, after the skull is laid bare by a thing turning like a paster, in case of a contusion to lett out the blood which the veins may discharge; itt sel-dome does any good, and itt so falls out most commonly that the dura mater is corrupted, and immediately when that putrifies, the patient dies. Mr. Strutt told mee hee saw itt in one that had a contusion.

Morbo, non symptomata curandum est.

Punter had an adder which stung a dog of Bobarts, so that his head was twice as bigg as formerly, and Jacob gave him white horehound and aristolochia in butter, and cured him presently.

Itt may bee said of some physitians, that they

cure their patients, as Nero did his senators, but cutting their veins, or rather their throats.

Those persons who were not like their parents, or near kindred, yet on a sudaine sickness, turne to bee like them, doe commonlie die of that sickness.

There are severall sorts of physitians said one; first, those that canne talk but doe nothing; secondly, some that canne doe, but not talk; third, some that canne both doe and talk; fourthly, some that can neither doe nor talk, and these get most monie.

Some doctors have a noble out of the pound of their apothecaries; as Dr. Wright: many a crowne, as an apothecarie in London told mee.

Itt is to bee considered what may bee the reason why husbands sympathize with their wives in their breeding and bringing forth, and why old people lying with young folks falle into a cachexie, as is frequent.

For a rheumatick braine use this method.

first use a masticatorie of Spanish pellitorie, next take a pipe or two of such herbs as are specificall, as betonie, rosmarie, sage flowers, and the like.

Dr. Meadford uses to foment the feet much in children, when they are in consumptions, or fear of itt; remember that I doe so with men, in regard they have an imediate influence uppon the head.

Diet in the pocks is to bee drying, as oat-cakes, biscets, a few raisens, now and then a bit of veal may bee permitted them,—purge, let blood, sweat six or seven mornings together.

The differences between revulsion and derivation are these that follow; revulsion is into places farre distant, derivation to neer places; secondly, revulsion is of humors now flowing, derivation is of such as are allreadie settled.

The way how to deal with an aneurisma:
1. Take up the vessel, and wholly divide itt, then wash itt with somewhat to keep itt from putrefaction till the grumous blood is taken out or

digested, and then itt may heal; so Gill told mee a Germane chyrurgion treated the boy, but hee afterwards prickt a tendon in the arme of a Baliol colledg man, who died of itt.

Gill said his Mr. Day hath amputated five armes, three leggs, and somewhat else since hee came to Oxford, and but two of all these died, and one was a person of sixty years att least.

Many women that come before their time, the child so coming is often troubled with fits att the time when itt should regularly have been born, id est, att nine month's end; this is confirmed by much experience.

When there is vomiting, if a vomitt is not feasible, then give two pills att night going to bed, as Extract. Rud. gr. viij. Mastick pill gr. x.; give diaphoreticks after bleeding.

An ill formation of the breast often causes a consumption; now an ill formation is when the bodie is crooked and the shoulders are framed like wings.

Joseph Phillips his child had a red swelling

in the forehead, I suppose a varix or nævus, and itt was taken off by one of Coventry, by tying a hair about itt, and girding itt harder every day; in two weeks itt fetcht itt off.

Some physitians being mett together to consult about a patient, itt was concluded a dyet bagg should bee made for him, for which they advisd many ingredients, and some would have had more; and one merrily interposd, as wiser than the rest, and bid them putt in a haycock, and then to bee sure hee would have enough.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

REMEMBER, that after I have finished what I have now under hand, I doe particularly studie y^e most difficult places in Scripture, y^e most difficult heads in divinitie, such as are y^e covenants, usurie, vowes, and the like.

Whether the place in y^e Proverbs, 28. 8, does not confirme this notion, that usurie is an unjust extortion from y^e poor.

The papists say, that the doctrine of protestants, iff itt bee followd closely and with coherence with ittself, must, of necessitie, induce Socinianisme.

Episcopatus, nomen est operis, non honoris.

Men, by perpetuating their memories, have in some sort, revengd themselves of mortalitie

Tom Triplet gave this reason why the Puritans spake through their noses,—itt was, because the high commission stopped their mouths.

Some are so farre from being zealous of good works, that they are jealous of them, as savouring of superstition.

There is not the word bridg in all Scripture, whence observe, that the rivers of Palestine were either soe shallow, that they were passable by fords, or else so deep, as only to bee ferried over.

Wee read in Scripture but of one posthume miracle, viz., the grave fellow of Elisha raisd with the touch of his bones; whilst most popish miracles are recorded to bee done, when the saints are dead, chiefly, as is conceivd, to mold men's minds to an adoration of them.

Says Van Cane, "I have never seene anything, for the text and context, that doth more neerly resemble Mahomet's Alcoran, than a Quaker's book."

The Jews fable, that Og, the King of Bashan, escaped in the flood, by riding astride on the outside of the ark.

Verily a judgment truly noble is truly catholic, and true catholicisme is contrarie to that which is so calld by pretended catholicks; for itt is, to maintaine Christian concord with all Christians, so farre as they hold X. the head.

By what is said, Acts 20. v. 20. 27, itt appears, that repentance towards God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, are the only two things, in their latitude, which are the principals and foundations in the Christian religion; in regard Paul calls them, “all things profitable,” v. 20, and “all the whole counsel of God,” v. 27.

Tycho Brahæus was a Dane. King James, when hee went a wooing to Denmark, went to see him, and did poetize uppon him.

I have heard that Dr. Prideaux once bought books by the bushel, of a bookseller in Oxford :

as many hee was to have, as hee could possibly lay on. I heard his name too.

The alliance of the Tates of Delapray to the Zouche's is this: Sir William Tate married my Lord Zouche's daughter, one of them, for hee had but two daughters, and never a sonne; so Mr. Tate was, att least, coheir; but one Sir Edward Zouch, who was master of the revels to King James, got the estate, by causing Lord Zouch to make a deed of feofment to him, and so hee lost the estate. My Lord Zouch was a Wiltshire man: much of the land lay about Houghton and Preston, and towards Northampton; this, Mr. Greenaway, Mr. Tate's steward, told mee, and that the Tates lived as tenants at De la Pray, in Henry the 7th's time, and afterwards bought itt, when abbeyes were dissolv'd.

Mr. Russell told mee of an auncient minister in their country, a very good schollar, who affirm'd, that a divine could not handsomely furnish a studie for his use under 700 li.; and hee reckond itt upp to him, so much for such a

sort of books, and so much for another: as I remember, hee told mee 30 li. for bibles.

In printing books, this method for the copies in the first impression; they give the author 200 copies att half the price, that they may bee sure to have some taken off; the second edition they give him intirely one in ten.

AN EPITAPH IN WARWICK CHURCH.

*Sed non totus obit, petiit pars cælica cœlum,
Vivit et in terris, nescia fama mori.
Frater amans, conjunx fidus, virtutis amator,
Et cultor Domini, non simulatus, erat.*

One speaking of a certaine divine, says, he was “theologum insignissimum, ac pulpitis natum.”

Either the Ffinlanders or Laplanders call a hill, “worra;” hence I conceive Warwick to bee a Danish name, from “worra,” and “vicus.”

Now of late, if a man getts into imploiment by ill arts, and by worse continues itt, hee, (if itt please the fates,) is henceforward the govern-

ment, and by being criminal, pretends to bee sacred.

Charles Bayley fell a stroaking, thinking to doe some miracles that way, and Richard Anderson fell a cursing,—and a certaine quaking woman pretended to raise a dead corps, which, when her follie appeard, was interr'd.

There are 4 great works of providence yet to accomplish; the destruction of antichrist,—the conversion of Israel,—the ruine of the Turk,—and the glorious state of the church.

When James and John desird the precedence, (no lordship,) yett they were offended att itt; whereas if St. Peter had done the like, or worse, they must much more have been offended.

Wheresoever the word “brasse” is found in Scripture, itt should bee translated, “copper,” for brasse is an artificial thing made of calaminar stone and copper.

The true myrrhe of the auncients was a perfuming gumme, and not the bitter stuffe which now bears its name, as appears by Scripture,

and some think, benjamin or benzoine was itt.

Then true religion is most like to prevail in the world, when men's other vertues commend their religion, and not when zeal for their religion is their only vertue.

England hath been so often shuffled from high to low, that scarce any artificer, but may find his name, though not his pedigree, in the herald's college books.

Plenitudo potestatis est plenitudo tempestatis.

Itt is not the sense of a few, that can long sway a nation ; if the publick spirit bee averse, itt will att long runne prevail.

One uses such a word as nullificamen ; our English word " nothingnes," answers itt very well.

Common loadstones come from Elbing and Norway ; but the stronger, from Bengala and from China.

The Turkish armie never arrives att the confines of Persia the same yeer that itt is dis-

patcht from Constantinople ; but must allways winter the first yeer, either att Aleppo or in Mesopotamia, or att most, when itt is nearest, in Erzisa. The 2nd yeer, itt arrives att the confines of Persia to make warre ; yea, itt oftentimes arrives there so late in the yeer, and so neer winter, that itt scarce does anie thing. Peter de la Valle relates, that Nizam Siah, a king lying south of the great Mogol, hath in his countrie, a piece of ordnance, that requires 15,000 pound of powder to charge itt ; that the ball itt carries, allmost equals the weight of a manne, and that the mettall of the peice is about 2 spannes thick, and that itt requires many thousands of oxen, besides elephants, to move itt, and therefore is useles for warre, and serves only for vaine pomp. This king so esteems itt, that hee keeps itt constantly covered with rich cloth of gold, and once a-yeer, comes to doe itt reverence, allmost adoring itt.

Some have stated two kind of loadstones .

alterum ab australi termino, theamedem,—alterum a boreali, magnetem appellarunt.

Sensus literalis est, qui in cortice historiæ supernatat.
 Tropologicus est, qui ad mores informandos deducitur,
 Anagogicus est, qui ad spiritualia, et cœlestia mentem
 elevat.

Joab is to bee commended, in that although hee took the cittie, yet hee ascribd the honour of itt to David ; 2 Samuel, 12;—so should wee ascribe all to God.

There is a white juice of liquorish as well as the black juice. The black is made by juicing the little strings of the roots, and then boiling them to a consistence. Liquorish planted much about Pontefract, in Yorkshire. The white juice is deer, about 4 shillings a pound, as I was certainly informed.

The Earl of Desmond offerd Ireland to the Ffrench king in Henry the 8th's time, and the instrument of that offer is still on record att Paris.

A fourth part of Ireland taken up with boggs, and unprofitable mountains.

“Mac” in Irish is as much as ffitz in French, or ap in Welsh, or sonne in English.

The people of England double in every 200 yeers, and quadruple in every 400.

Some medicines will bee sure to weaken the body, but not the disease.

Wee are ignorant of the reason of the names of many townes and places in England, they being of Saxon original; for the Romans first, and the Saxons afterwards, did without doubt give names to most places.

Some think Sampson and Hercules to bee the very same person.

One says thus, from the populus, that is, the people, what can bee expected but uncertaintie? as in the populus, or aspen tree, there is no shade, but the leaves are allways playing.

Of late yeers in France, some wise men of the reformed religion have been so fearful of itts being supplanted, that they have required their children, by their last will and testament, to leave that countrie.

Whatever the government of Ffrance in former time, yet after Hugh Capet who cantond out Ffrance, about 990, the people's libertie was devourd by the dukes, so that itt seemd a toparchie rather than a monarchie, which the after kings broke, seeing itt inconvenient to monarchie.

Prince Maurice usd to say, that iff the English were divels, yet the Dutch must have a peace with them.

One wondred, (as well hee might,) why men preacht such stuffe in Oxford as takes there and nowhere else; not in London, nor in the country.

Marvel says of one, hee daunct uppon belropes, cutt capers from one preferment to another, and vaulted from steeple to steeple.

I have heard that Lechmore hath cleerd 300 pound in a circuit, and Serjeant Maynard 600.

There was one Georgius, a Lapland priest, who desird to bee buried amongst them. that so

rising with them, he might confute their false opinion of the not rising of the bodie.

Greater crimes, as theft, rapine, murder, adulterie, are seldom committed by the Laplanders;—they neither lend nor borrow monie, being content with their owne; and that which creates such trouble to other people, and maintains so many lawyers, is not knowne amongst them.

The Laplander's shooes are made of broad planks extremely smooth, with which they slide along over the frost and snow; the Germans call them schender, some, skates. Some say, their shape is 5 or 6 ells long, others 2 or 3 ells long, and a foot broad, turnd upp att the toe, like the sterne of a boat, and coverd with raine deer skinnes, and with a long stick, and a piece of boord att the bottom, like a churne staffe, that they may not sink in farre, and thus they slide along.

There are in Lapland no burning feavours,

nor plague ; and iff any infection bee brought amongst them, itt soon looses itts force.

Sir Henry Blunt says, that in one of the pyramids of Egypt, hee found a tombe, not above 6 foot long, and hence he guesses, that men of this age are not decayed in stature from what they were formerly.

The most important parts of all states are four ; armes, religion, justice, and moral custome.

Persons that have full and goggling eyes seldome see farre or long, as Mr. Quiny, Mr. Bishop ; on the contrary, eyes that are like piggs, and inward plact, see farre.

There are but 9,000 benefices in England ; and, (as a late pamphlet says,) there are 30,000 persons in orders. Hee says, “ some clergymen hold four or five livings ;” querie, whether any doe or canne hold above two.

Garnet was provincial of the English jesuits.

Parsons was rector of the English college at Rome.

Queen Elizabeth outlived four kings of France, eight popes, and the greatest part of the ninth.

One of the massacrers att Paris would often say in a bravado, that with this arme,—stretching out his owne arme,—hee had killd 400 men.

Ignatius Loyala was a gentleman of Navarre, who was wounded att the cittie of Pampeluna; and whilst hee was a curing, hee red the lives of the ffathers, and thought of establishing an order. Some attribute the order of the jesuites to Johannes Columbinus, who was 200 yeers before Ignatius.

With reference to the reformation in King Edward's days, the very day and hour when the act for reformation was put in execution att London, God gave the English a signall victorie against the Scotts at Musselborough; a very remarkable thing.

If uncharitable censurers may hereticate all that differ from them, the Quakers shortly may have as fair a title as the papists.

Itt was strange that Solomon, who had had so many wives and concubines, should yett crie out, Prov. 30. "who canne find out a vertuous woman,"—but one man in a thousand and never a woman.

Inest omni populo, malignum quid, et querulum in imperantes.

Doctoris nomen est nomen magisterii, servientis vero, ministerii; which intimates a Dr. to bee more worthie than a serjeant-att-law.

Before colledges were built in Oxford, there were 200 hospitia studiosorum; and then there were in Oxford, as Armochanus says, 30,000 students, and 20 miles round were, by the kings of England, sett apart for provision.

In three yeers after M^r. of Art, one becomes Batchelor of Law, and in four yeers after, Dr of Law.

Hatts invented since the reigne of Queen

Elizabeth. Round knitt capps were the ancient mode before hatts came upp, and a capper of Bewdley then was a very good trade.

The Exchange kept in Lumbard Street before itt came to Cornhill.

Hee that rides post, pays 3*d.* a-mile for his post-horse, and 4*d.* a stage to the postboy for conducting.

Drs. of Law are allowed to sitt within the barre in a common law court, in chairs, coverd; whilst serjeants stand without the barre, bare-headed, or only coifs or capps on.

Universities are soe calld, a universalium scientiarum professione.

Places where students assembled and studied, were calld innes, from the Saxon word, and hostels, from the Ffrench.

The Hebrews distinguish heaven into three severall natures:—

1st. That which is calld the third heaven, or super æther.

2nd. The æther, or starrie heaven.

3rd. The air that incompasses the terraqueous globe.

Dr. Highmore, of Sherborne, married Dr. Haddock's daughter, of Salisbury, and Haddock had gott some fine cutts, which Highmore litt uppon, and marrying his daughter, injoyd them; and studying anatomie, putt out the book with those cutts, which somewhat raisd his name.

Ventriculus mater est omnium ægritudinum.

There was eleven yeers interval of Parlaiment, to wit, betwixt the yeers 1630 and 1640.

Wee doe not find the blessed virgine wrought anie miracle whilst shee lived, though now thousands are pretended to bee wrought att her shrines, since shee is dead.

That place in Isaiah 11. 11. seems to intimate, as if God would a second time recover both Israel and Judah from their captivitie, in an eminent manner, as hee did from Egypt, and mentions the places from whence.

When King Henry the Third's daughter was

married to the King of the Scots, a feast was made, wherein were spent above 600 oxen att one feast.

Suppose our ark, that is, our church, should totter, itt is not for every cart driver to offer his helping hand out of his way.

Whoever goes about to bring in poperie, does but indeavour to build the walls of Jericho.

Hee that does wrong, never forgives ; but hee that suffers wrong, may.

One says of Bonosus, that hee was borne, not to live, but to drink.

Many persons will out of forme, refraine from the Sacrament, because they are not in charitie, as iff that were the onlie qualification. O that men would as well examine themselves in other particulars !

Morbi cum febre pestilenti conjuncti, saepenumero sunt phrenitides, anginae, pleuritides, peripneumoniae, hepatis inflammationes, dysenteriae.

To provoke God, though itt bee but in our

thoughts, is to provoke him to his face, Isaiah 65. 2, 3; his face constantly beholding our sinnes.

Wee are to withdraw from all such conversation with a scandalous brother as may administer scandal to others, or infection to a man's self. Those cautions of withdrawing from every brother that walks disorderly, 2 Thess. 3. "have no companie with them;" that they may be ashamed, v. 14, "such as have not the power of godlines from such turne away," 2 Tim. 3. 5, "with a brother thats scandalous, no, not to eat," 1 Corinth. 5. 9, 10; "them that cause divisions, avoid them," Rom. 16. 17. are onlie meant of withdrawing private converse.

In King Richard the 2d's time, gunnes were first found out by an Almaine.

Itt is said of King Edward the 4th, that hee hangd the poor up by the neck, and the rich by the purse.

Tunage and poundage first graunted to King Henry the Sixth.

Tenth and first fruits did aunciently belong to the Pope, but graunted to the King at the Pope's casting out of England.

The father of Dr. Ffrewin was a Kentish minister and a Presbyterian: hee had four sonnes, the one Archbishop of York, the second fined for alderman of London, the third my Lord Coventrie's secretarie, the fourth a minister. This Ffrewin was a great Presbyterian; one of his children's names was "Accepted," the other "From above," and the third was of a prettie kind of name. This Mr. Shepherd, who was a Kentish man, told mee.

Heretofore the papacie was a glorie to the church, and a martyrdome to the Pope; butt now itt is a martyrdome to the church, and a glorie to the Pope.

Dr. Barrow, who was Bishop of Man, and is like to bee of Asaph, is said to bee the author of the "Whole Dutie of Man," and other pieces usually ascribed to Sterne.

The ffeast of purim was solemnly allowd in

the Old Testament; the feast of the dedication in the New; the love feasts too, yet all but humane inventions; therefore holydays may bee observd. The imperative mood, amongst the Hebrews, may bee only, *sensu sinendi*, “Thou shalt labour six days;” that is, thou maist, unles otherwise set apart.

All things necessarie to salvation are set downe in Scripture; but not all things which concerne ecclesiasticall policie.

Tiberius told his friends they little knew “*quanta bellua est imperium.*”

The Teufels, a familie in Almaine, are said to give, as their armes, a divel, gules, in a field, or.

Tis better to conclude from certaintie to conjecture, than from conjecture to certaintie.

Pilate, after our Saviour's death, fledd to Viena, and there laid violent hands on himself. Vienna in Ffrance.

A debought person is useles to the comonwealth; but a passionate turbulent man is dangerous to itt.

Miniature is a small way of painting by leaden pencils, drawing faces in little; itt is peculiar to England, and men famous in itt of late were Isaack Oliver, then one Hoskins, and lastly, now living, one Cooper, or such a name.

The reasons of contempt of the clergie says, that citcies and corporations take upp the third part of the nation. Hee bids the visitor inquire whether the minister bee not out of repair, rather than the church; that is, whether hee bee not a person of vicious life.

Mors etiam saxis, nominibusque venit.

In arras hangings, now trees and lankships and fforest work is most in use, whereas formerly they used pictures and resemblances of men and women.

Isinglasse is made of the caul or omentum of sturgeon, as Mr. Quiny told mee.

William the Conqueror, perceiving in himself a defect of learning, exhorted his sons to gett itt, saying that without itt, a king was but a crowned asse.

A blind boy obtained leave of Mr. Hooper, of Gloucester, to come into his presence. The same boy, nott long before, had sufferd imprisonment for the profession of the truth. Mr. Hooper, after hee had examin'd him of his faith, beheld him stedfastly, and the water standing in his eyes, said, "Ah! poor boy, God hath taken from thee outward sight, for what consideration hee knows best; but hee hath inlightend thy soul with knowledg, which is farre more pretious. God give thee grace that thou loose nott that sight, for then thou shouldst bee blind in body and soul too."

Afflictions bee God's servants to goe and come as hee commaunds them.

As in prophane joy the heart is sad, soe in godly sorrow the heart is joyful.

Six solemn times when wee are to renew repentaunce:—

1. When wee are to performe some speciall service to God.

2. When wee seek for any speciall blessing att God's hands.

3. In time of great affliction, and some remarkable cross.

4. After relapse into some secret lust.

5. Uppon all days of humiliation especially.

6. On our death beds especially: when wee take our farewell of repentaunce wee should take our fill of itt; itt is the last time wee shall thus look att sinne.

God is willing to forgive; hence itt is in the parable that the prodigall is said to goe, butt the ffather to runne.

How many men's righteousness is like that the prophet complains of, Hos. vi. 4, "like a morning cloud and early dew," forcibly exhald by God's judgments, and so congeald by the piercing cold of affliction; but whenne the sun shines, itt is suddenly dissolved.

Give mee a man in whom variety of profoundnes of best learning doth concur in the highest degree of excellencie, yett if his owne heart bee nott soundly wrought uppon and seasond with grace, himself experimentally seen

into the mysteries of Christ and of sanctification, hee shall bee hardly able to wound other men's consciences, and peirce them to the quick ; so will hee bee found very unfitt to manage aright the spirituall miseries of a wounded soul.

The divell dealt more mercifully with Job, than the Papists in 88 would have done with us ; hee allways left one alive to carrie the news.

An oath on a Papists his conscience is like a collar on the neck of an asse, which he will slip on for his master's pleasure, and slip off again for his own.

Nott all the malice and power of Saul, not the hatred of the Philistins, nor the rebellion of Absalom, nor the treachery of Ahitophel, nor the grappling with a lion, nor the fighting with a bear, nor the threatning of a vaunting Goliah, could soe much discourage David ; butt when hee sufferd immediately in his soul under the wrath of God, O, then his bones, the master timber of his body, are broken in pieces ; hee

then roares all the day long, and his moisture is turnd into the drought in sumer.

Itt was a comon proverb of Cranmer, “ Doe unto my Lord of Canterburie a displeasure, and you may bee sure of his favour ever after ; for iff any had done him a mischief, and in the least manner been sorry, hee would have loved him ever after.

One Pearcie, a Welshman, was the chief penner of a pamphlet called “ Martin Mar Pre-late : ” he was afterwards indicted of felony, and executed.

Gregorius dicit, “ Diabolus eos tentare negligit, quos jure perpetuo, se possidere sentit.”

Joānes Beveravicius, a famous physician at Dort, thought necessarie, before hee studied physick, to have this case stated, whether there was a fatal period of every man’s life, beyond which itt were nott in the compasse either of art, or sobrietic, or good managerie to extend itt, and as little in the power of disease, or in-

temperance, or plague, or any disease else to shorten.

There is mention made of the apothecarie, 38 Eccles. 8. In the 38 of Ecclesiastes 14 itt it thus read, “ For they shall pray to God for the prospering of that which is given for ease, and their physick for the prolonging of life.” Whence we may conclude that the physitian should pray for the successe of his medicines as well as the patient ; and Grotius thus observes, “ Non vult igitur medicos *αἰέεας* quæri.” Hee would not have men seek to atheists for their physitians.

Physitians in Scotland are calld “ lords ” and “ my lord ” att every word.

An. Dom. 798, Lundonia, igne repentino, cum magnâ hominum multitudine, consumpta est. And againe, anno 801, Magna pars vici ipsius, repentino igne consumpta est. These two great fires within three yeers’ space made itt in a maner uninhabitable for 85 yeers. till

reædified by Alfred, 886, Rex Anglorum Elfredus, post incendia urbium, stragesque populorum Londiniarum, permaximam civitatem honorificè restauravit, et habitabilem fecit, as iff itt was not habitable before.

An. 986, “Civitas Lundonia igne cremata est,” so Symon Dunelmensis; but others say, “Ferè igne cremata est.”

An. 1087, Ferox flamma urbes multas ecclesiam quoque Sancti Pauli Apostoli, cum majori et meliori parte Londoniæ consumpsit. Bishop Maurice was B. of London, and hee attempted the rebuilding of the cathedral.

An. 1133, 21 Henry I., ‘Maxima pars Londoniæ civitatis, in hebdomada pentecostes, combusta est;’ before which, stella cometes, octavo Idús Octobus, ferè per septem dies apparuit; as wee had two comets succeeding each other in few months before the late devouring pestilence and consuming fire, visibly seen in and over London, not to bee paraleld in any age.

Affirmat Guarnerus, quod an. 1574, peste multos Venetiis interficiente, nullum unquam viderit extinctum, qui fontanellam gestasset.

Henry the 6th, in the 24th yeer of his reigne, graunted a patent to Edmund Trafford and Thomas de Ashton, to make tryal for the philosopher's stone, so much talkt of.

King Henry the 5th had a great mind to the clergie's revenues in England, and had probably effected itt, had not Chickley advisd him to warrs in Ffraunce.

I think itt was said of Ignatius, when hee heard the clock strike, " I have one hour lesse to live, and one hour more to bee accountable for."

The Jews have a proverbial speech concerning the entertainment of a friend ; the first day hee is oreach, a guest ; the 2nd day hee is tareach, a burden ; the 3rd day hee is barach, a runagate.

King Henry the 8th and the Ffrench King took an oath to keep peace betwixt them during life, and one yeer after.

Mr. Boghill speaks of some men's soules (meaning lame men,) that they lodged in synechdotal bodies, that is, such as wanted posts.

The titles of kings have much alterd. Grace was the title of Henry the 4th, excellent grace of Henry the 6th, and majestie of Henry the 8th; before they were usualy calld soveraigne lord, leige lord, and highnes.

Many medicines have caused few cures, and many dishes have caused many distempers.

Some physitians' recipes prove decipes.

Calvin is mawled by the Papists. Fevorden-tius writes a book styled "Theomachia Calvinistica;" and Lindanus a book called "Christomachia Calvinistica;" and another "Calvino-Turcismus."

Propose not them for your example who make all places where they come to ratle with Latine and Greek.

Parere legibus est Deo servire, et hæc est summa libertas.

Images are still usd in Lutherane churches,

and Luther reprovd Carolstadius for taking them out, saying, “ *Ex animo potius remouendos,*” that the worship of them was rather to bee taken out of men’s minds.

Assembling in the Privie Council on Sunday in the afternoon hath been continued ever since Edward the 6th’s time ; and the King’s secretarie, every Sunday night, delivers him a memorial of such things as are to bee debated in council the week following.

There were twelve ffeofees appointed for buying in impropriations,—clergymen, citizens, lawyers. Gouge, Offspring, Sibbs, and Devonport, ministers ; Eyre, Browne, White, and Sherland, lawyers ; Geering, Davis, Horwood, and Bridges, cittizens.

Iniquitas in proximum, scelera in Deum, peccata in se ; so these words are distinguished.

Richard de Bury says of himself, that he was “ *extatico quodam librorum amore potenter abreptum.*” Hee singly had more books than all the bishops of England.

Juramenta illicita laudabiliter solvuntur, damnabiliter observantur.

One that had some learning, and not much praferment, being advisd to studie, answerd, "Hold; I will first see the learning which I have preferrd in the first place."

Michael Servetus of a physitian was made a divine, as I have heard. Hee was burnt at Geneva for taking upp the opinions of Paulus Samosatenus. Some blamed Calvine for itt; whereuppon Calvine wrote a book to prove that hereticks might bee punisht with death.

Our English language is a mixture of British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman.

The bos, bisons, bonasus, and buffalo, all several varieties of beeves.

The lower storie of the ark was designed to containe all the species of beasts; the midle storie was for their food, and the upper storie, in one part for the birds and their food, and the other part for Noah and his familie, and utensils.

Some reckon 57 millions expended in the civill warres of England. The estates of 12,000 noblemen and gentlemen wasted these late times.

It is said of my Lord of Strafford, that hee could not have lived six months longer if hee had not been beheaded ; so said the physitians that opened him.

Favourites are like dyals, no longer lookt uppon than whilst the sunne shines uppon them.

First fruits were the most auncient graunt to the clergie ; itt was first calld kyrick-seeat, or in plaine English church ffee, payable upon St. Martin's-day unto the bishop, out of the house where the partie did inhabit att the feast of the Nativity.

Tithes warranted by an act of state, no higher than King Offa's time, att a legatine council then holden, though the canon bee more auncient.

Luminaries were another graunt, settled by

law by Alfred and Gunthrun, though claimed by canon before; payable three times a-year, att Allhallowtide, Candlemas, and Easter.

Soul-shott, paid, before the dead body was interr'd, to the incumbent of the parish.

Glebe land, which was laid to the parsonage house.

Peter pence, or Rome's sceat, or heord peny, which was a peny on every hearth, payable to the Pope at the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.

Bowing to the altar was never enjoind by canon or rubrick, and is no ceremonie of the church.

Scripturæ verba proprie accipienda sunt, ubi nihil absurdi inde sequitur.

THE END.

